The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,027.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
———— including postage	„ 38 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

Aug.		Sept.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
„ Rutnagherry	30	„ Colombo	7
„ Vingorla	30	„ Galle	8
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore ... Sept.	1	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	15
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopaulpore	17
„ Cochin	4	„ False Point	18
„ Aleppey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceeds from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

Aug.		Sep.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire	14
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	30	„ Muscat	22
Sep.			
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur	23
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class Including Wines; 3rd Class Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	......	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	......	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	......	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ....£12 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 22nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, (2,012 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. W. Evans, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 630 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 [illegible]	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 [illegible]	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MEDEA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take DELIVERY at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY AND BEER.

Under instructions from the undermentioned Consignees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of whom it may concern, the following Brandy and Beer, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Hamoody.

By order of Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son—

N A & S—150 Boxes, 1 dozen each, J. Dennis Henry Monnie and Co.'s Brandy, one Star S.

N A & S—J E 1—97 Boxes John Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy.

By order of Messrs. Jeevunjee Edguljee's Sons—

J E S—11 Barrels Bottled Beer.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town Duty and to clear the cases from the Warehouse.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from the Consignee, Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer Sons and Co. to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following boxes of Brandy saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Hamoody.

N A & S—250 Boxes 1 dozen each J. Dennis Henry Monnie and Co.'s Brandy. One Star.

TERMS—CASH.

Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

Bombay, 16th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

TERMS—CASH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the shippers, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following Wines and Spirits of their own brand, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Hamoody.

C P & Co.—26 Cases Sparkling Moselle.
24 ditto ditto ditto
63 ditto Champagne.
26 ditto ditto
251 ditto Sherry.
22 ditto ditto Amoroso.
66 ditto Cognac.

By order of Messrs. Pestonjee and Cursetjee—

P. P. & Co. / M. & Co. } 5 Casks Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints, bottled by Mobine & Co.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Hamoody—

23 Boxes Brandy.
3 ditto Claret.

Bombay, 16th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS. Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectus may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,800 tons, (daily expected from London), will be DESPATCHED about 10th PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. The rates of Passage are as follows:—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ to Liverpool	50
2nd Class „	30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, for Ceylon, a first-rate CUTTER. Salary £15 per month, with BOARD and LODGING. Passage paid. Character as to steadiness is indispensable.—Apply to W, care of R. C. Smith, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—It is hereby NOTIFIED for PUBLIC INFORMATION, under Rule 148 of the Kurrachee Municipal Rules, that a PLOT of GROUND, adapted for a GARDEN, and situated in the Garden quarter of the Town of Kurrachee, containing by admeasurement 29 acres 3 Roods and 417 square yards, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Kutcherry, on THURSDAY, the 14th September next.

The land will be sold on lease for a term of years at a fixed Quit Rent to be paid to Government.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, Kurrachee Municipality.

L. DUNSTERVILLE,
Acting Collector of Kurrachee.

Collector's Office, Kurrachee, 9th August 1871.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED, From Rs. 2 to Rs. 175.

THE NEW CHARCOAL PIPES, With cherry stem and horn, or goose-bone, mouth-piece, Cash Re. 1; Credit Re 1-2.

BRIAR ROOT PIPES, With horn or amber mouth-pieces, From Ans. 12 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED. WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The superiority of the Company's imports is so well and so widely known throughout the Presidency, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs.	22½, 26, 28, 34, 38, 44
BURGUNDIES, Red and White.	„	16, 22, 25-8*
CHAMPAGNES, Superior Dry	„	32, 36*, 38*, 40*
CLARETS, Breakfast & Dinner.	„	11, 14*, 20, 30*
GREEK, Red and White	„	15, 20, 24, 27, 33
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	„	21*, 27*, 31*, 36*, 40*
HUNGARIAN	„	19, 22
MOSELLES (highest class only)	„	36*, 38*
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	„	21½, 27*, 34*
SAUTERNES	„	20, 22½, 30

* Pints at a small advance per case.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY, real Cognacs, our own brands	per doz. Rs.	18, 24, 27
GINS, London and Hollands	„	16, 24
RUM, real Jamaica	„	18, 21
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	„	18, 19

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

AQUA D'ORO, CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c., &c., by the first makers only.

BITTERS AND CORDIALS.

ANGOSTURA, GINGER, ORANGE, VERMOUTH, &c., &c.

ALES AND STOUTS.

By Alsopp, Bass (Stone's), Barclay, Guinness, and White.

The above are CASH Quotations; detailed Priced Lists and Terms of business on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) AND POONA.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of FORKS AND SPOONS. Of best quality: detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 40 PER SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Ld.,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 18th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation) will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Second Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To consider and determine as to the propriety of forthwith completing the Liquidation of the Bank and distributing the surplus Assets thereof, and dissolving the Bank according to the provisions of Section XCV (sub-sections 10 and 11) of Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Second.—To consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding, the nominal amount of which is Rs 2,06,540-10-9, according to the particulars stated below, out of which sum of Rs. 2,06,540-10-9 it is however estimated that no more than Rs. 51,635 will be established as payable.

Third.—To consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank and to provide for the said outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rs. 61,635 shall be placed in the hands of two or more Trustees to be nominated or approved of by the Proprietors at the Meeting (Rs. 51,635 thereof being contributed by the Bank, and Rs. 10,000, the remainder thereof, being contributed by Mr. William Rodgie, the Liquidator of the Bank) upon Trust; that the said Trustees shall out of the said sum of Rs. 61,635 pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which shall be satisfactorily established before the Thirteenth of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four; and that the said Trustees shall after the said day stand possessed of the balance of the said sum of Rs. 61,635 then remaining in their hands (if any) in trust for the said Mr. William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that time; and that the said Mr. William Rodgie shall enter into Covenants with the Bank and the Trustees for the payment by him of all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which the sum of Rs. 61,635 proposed to be placed in the hands of the Trustees shall not be sufficient to pay, and also for the indemnification by him of the Bank and the Proprietors and the Trustees from all responsibility in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank. Copies of the Deed by which it is proposed to carry the above scheme into execution in case the same shall be approved by the Proprietors may be seen at the Office of Messieurs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors to the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay.

Schedule of Outstanding Debts and Liabilities, on 23rd June 1871.

Current Deposit Account	Rs.	84,944 9 10
Bank Notes	„	85,140 0 0
Unclaimed Dividends	„	20,505 0 0
Fixed Deposits	„	5,012 4 6
Bank Post Bills	„	5,961 7 10
Interest on New Capital	„	4,977 4 7
	Rs.	2,06,540 10 9

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of THE GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

UPON motion of Mr. SCOBLE (the Advocate-General), being of Counsel for KESSOWJEE NAIK, one of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company; and on hearing Mr. MACPHERSON, of Counsel for NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company; and on hearing Mr. FARRAN, of Counsel for MAHOMED ROWJEE and other Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, I do order that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES and CRAWFORD, on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth instant, at Twelve o'clock, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia consenting to resign at such Meeting; and that the Meeting do proceed to elect another Liquidator, and that in the event of there not being a quorum present, Mr. Gamble be appointed Liquidator. And I do lastly order that the Liquidator shall have his costs of this application out of the Assets of the Company.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1871.

C. SARGENT.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 820 of 1867.

MADHOWJEE DYAL and PRAGJEE DYAL.........Plaintiffs.

vs.

NURROTUM NARRONJEE, DWARKADAS NARRONJEE, NANDIBAEE, Widow of NARRONJEE JAITHA, deceased, and DEWCOOVERBAEE, Widow of DYAL NARRONJEE, deceased.........Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the NINTH day of MARCH 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in Seven Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6th and 7th days of September 1871, respectively at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. .

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement eighty-nine and a half square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the south side of Mangoe Senoy Street, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 986, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by the said Mangoe Senoy Street, on the south by a passage dividing the said land from property of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, on the east by the house of Shamjee Khetsey, on the west by the house of Vussonjee Heerjee, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants, and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by a shop (being Lot No. 3) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the south by the property of Khoja Alloo Ebrahim, on the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by the house of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants, and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dayal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by a shop (being Lot No. 4) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the south by a shop (being Lot No. 2) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by the house of Khoja Peeroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants and are now unoccupied.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by a shop (being Lot No. 5) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the south by a shop (being Lot No. 3) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by the house of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants and are now unoccupied.

Lot No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty-one and eleven thirty-sixths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north partly by a shop belonging jointly to Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Purshotum Munmohundass and partly by Kitchen Garden otherwise known as Sunkersett Lane, on or towards the south by a shop of Narronjee Jaitha, deceased (being Lot No. 4), on or towards the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in a piece of land containing by admeasurement thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts, with the house and building standing thereon, situate in a Street called Khoriat Faria Street, in the village of Kumballia, in Jamnugger, in the Zillah of Rajkote.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in a piece of land containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, with the warehouse buildings standing thereon and the vacant piece of land adjoining thereto, situate at a cross road called Hattidi Chukla, in the village of Kumballia, in Jamnuggur, in the Zillah of Rajkote.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies for Madhowjee Dyal, one of the Plaintiffs, in Apollo Street, within the Fort; and at the Office of Mr Pestonjee Dinshaw, Attorney for Nurrotum Narronjee, one of the Defendants, in Medow Street, within the Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, Attornies for Dwarkadas Narronjee, one of the Defendants, in Marine Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 4
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, of Rs. 25 per SHARE, will be made to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES per Share has been DECLARED, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 9th August 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA St. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME AS DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c, to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of ELIZA ANN HARRISON, Widow of CHARLES JUBILEE HARRISON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 2nd day of October 1870, having first duly made and published her LAST WILL and TESTAMENT, dated the 29th of September 1870 (whereof PROBATE was on the 15th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Reverend John Paton, the chaplain, and Alexander Johnstone, George Ramsay Wilson, Francis Angus Spencer, Robert Duthie, William Fotheringham Melvin, Alexander Wright, and Robert Angus, the elders of Saint Andrew's Church, Bombay) are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof, to us, as the Attorneys of the said Executors, at our Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period, the said Executors will distribute the Estate of the said Eliza Ann Harrison, deceased, according to the terms of her said Will, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in.—Dated this 25th day of July 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attorneys to the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Eliza Ann Harrison, deceased.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single. Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

KINLOCH'S VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS:

D. S. KEMP & Co.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:

MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*.	MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26.	CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*.	RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34.	HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.	RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.	GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.	BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16.	MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET. Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE. Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BASS' BEER, BOTTLED BY CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

NOTICES.

PIANO-FORTE TUNING IN BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that they are prepared to arrange for MONTHLY TUNINGS, for not less than a period of six months, payable in advance.

Piano-Fortes generally deteriorate so rapidly from want of being inspected, cleaned out, and tuned at short intervals, that SOUNDY & Co. have instituted the MONTHLY TUNING and INSPECTING SYSTEM.

At first sight the expense may appear to be considerable, but in the end it will be found more economical, and decidedly more musical, than allowing Pianos to fall into uselessness from sheer neglect.

Six month's Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance. ...... Rs. 30.

Twelve months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance. ...... Rs. 50.

It is understood that a highly-experienced London Tuner is expressly engaged for this service.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	6
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY AND CO., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15

All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.

	Rs.	Rs.
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	0
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	2	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY AND CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, WATSON'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, IN QUARTER POUND TINS.

GOLD LEAF Honey Dew Cavendish.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares continue active. Government Paper weak. New French Loan quoted at 93¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
10,000	500	10	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182¼
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	al.	4 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,550 x-d
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	145
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.2.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	48.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	3,300	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	11	255do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	600
500	1,880	all	40*	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,800
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p-	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 p-	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	960
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	810

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,850 x-d
100	5,500	all	..	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,050
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	3,010
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,105
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,800
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,375

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	10 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
95	19½	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. ... 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d
Do Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅝
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106
Four per cent.	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93¼

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Biggs, Ensign, 106th Regiment L. I., on sick leave, to England.
Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Aden.
Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd August 1871.

With the sanction of Government, the following alterations in the relief of British Troops for 1871-72, published in G. O. C. C. dated 22nd May 1871, are ordered:—

44th Foot, from England to Madras Presidency.
68th Foot, from England to Bombay Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant C. Crosthwaite to be Captain, from the 22nd of June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of divisions between the undermentioned Deputy Judge Advocates:—

Brevet Colonel F. C. Maisey, from Meerut to Sirhind division.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Browne, from Sirhind to Meerut division.

Lieutenant F. N. Hassard, Royal Engineers, has received a certificate of qualification to act as Instructor in Army Signalling.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the removal of Ensign A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, published in G. O. C. C. dated the 18th July 1871, p. 359, is hereby cancelled.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot—Captain F. de L. Morison, 1st battalion.
1st Foot—Lieutenant W. B. Baker, 2nd battalion.
25th Foot—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ruddell-Todd, 1st battalion.
25th Foot—Major A. S. Cameron, V.C., 2nd battalion.
25th Foot—Captain T. J. Leadbetter, 1st battalion.
25th Foot—Lieutenant A. H. Hope, 2nd battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ruddell-Todd is directed to proceed to England, and join his battalion, reporting his arrival, in writing, to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd July 1871:—

Corporal G. Allwynne, C. F. Bde. Royal Horse Arty.
Private C. Teather, 21st Hussars.
Hospital Sergt. T. Butler, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.
Private F. Walker, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.
Private T. Rooke, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.
Quartermaster C. Lenton, 62nd Foot.
Private W. Yates, 62nd Foot.
Sergeant B. Daintith, Barrack Department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 31st March last, permitting Surgeon A. M. Verchere, 13th Native Infantry, to remain at Barrackpore, and be attached to the right wing 22nd Native Infantry, and placing Assistant Surgeon J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., in temporary medical charge of the 13th Native Infantry.

Dated the 30th June last, making the following medical arrangements:

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons to relieve Surgeon G. H. Daly, M.D., of the duties of Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, in addition to his other duties; the latter officer having been temporarily nominated to another appointment.

Assistant Surgeon J. Reid, M.D., doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to assume medical charge of the 13th Native Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 27th May last, appointing Surgeon G. A. Watson, 19th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 45th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th idem, vice Surgeon T. B. Farncombe, proceeded on leave.

Goruckpore Station Order, dated the 7th May last, appointing Surgeon C. Prentis, Civil Surgeon Goruckpore, to temporary medical charge of the 18th Native Infantry, and detachment 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Assistant Surgeon B. Evers, proceeded on leave.

Meean Meer Station Order, dated the 15th July, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet Colonel H. R. Courtenay, Royal Artillery, vice Major-General P. Hill, C.B., proceeded on inspection duty.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion—Regimental Order, dated the 13th March last, appointing Local Major G. T. Osborn to be Interpreter, vice Ensign E. W. Chalmers.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Regimental Order, dated the 16th May last, appointing Ensign W. R. Routh to be Interpreter, with effect from the 14th idem.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd July, appointing Ensign W. F. H. Grey to be Interpreter, with effect from 1st May last, vice Lieutenant C. Barton.

58th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd July, appointing Ensign A. W. C. Bell temporarily to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 5th June, vice Lieutenant J. Fair proceeded on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

62nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd July, appointing Ensign H. M. Carter to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 25th ultimo, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant T. J. FitzSimon, resign d.

65th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 29th May last, appointing Ensign H. S. Wheatley to act as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. M. P. Coleman, relieved.

Sappers and Miners—Regimental Order, dated the 8th July, making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Maunsell, Royal Engineers, Commandant, with effect from the date of that officer's departure from Roorkee on furlough:—

Captain P. Murray, Royal Engineers, 2nd in Command and Adjutant, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant W. North, Royal Engineers, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Adjutant.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 7th July, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 6th idem, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel O. Wilkinson, Commandant, on duty at Raneekhet:—

Captain C. W. Campbell, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain H. C. Kemble, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant F. Knowles, 3rd Squadron Officer and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 1st July, appointing Captain A. H. Prinsep, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, with effect from the 26th June, vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Yorke, proceeded on leave.

15th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd May last, attaching to the regiment Captain D. W. Inglis, late officiating Wing Officer.

Dated the 5th July, appointing Ensign H. A. Abbott, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. E. S. Smith.

3rd Goorkhas—Regimental Order, dated the 7th July, appointing Captain L. Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Lyster, V.C., proceeded on sick leave.

RETURNS.

With reference to para. 1, G. O. No. 87, dated 10th April 1869, officers commanding embarkation depots are directed to forward reports of embarkation of men of the Royal Artillery direct to officers commanding the brigades to which the men belong, instead of to their batteries.

INSPECTIONS—STAFF.

With the concurrence of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to rule, that when an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department accompanies a Brigadier General on inspection duty, he will perform the duties of Brigade Major in addition to those of his own department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Bussorah, July 28.
	Letitia	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug. 1.
	Annie Fletcher	Alleyne	Liverpool, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	M. Coast & Calcutta.
	Khedive (s)	Steward	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hindostan, Roskell, to China, &c.
Ship Lalla Rookh, Willis, to Calcutta.
Ship Faiz Allum, Nacoda, to Persian Gulf.

The ship Duiveland, to Boston, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Callirhoe, 50 boxes brandy, J Framjee & Co.

Ann Millicent, 50 cases port wine, J Rutonjee's Sons; 7 cases hardware, D. Canjee; 2 cases cash boxes, H E Hoosun; 10 crates earthenware and 15 barrels glassware A Hoosun

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe, 10 cases biscuits, 8 cass hardware, 4 cases plate glass, 10 cases soaps and 2 cases silver plate glass, A Jewakhan; 50 cases champague, R Scovell & Co; 30 cases sparkling moselle, Payne & Co; 20 cases milk cordial, J Ruttonjee's Sons; 18 cases sherry and 76 cases gin, B M Punthakey; 10 cases port wine, P Framjee & Co; 7 bales paper, A Jewakhan; 8 cases glassware, N Canjee; 83 cases glasswere, R Cowasjee & Co; 5 bales paper, Robert Knight & Co.

Ann Millicent, 1 case hardware, M Canjee; 50 boxes bar soap, A A Currim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 57 bales cotton, L Enderjee; 48 bales cotton, S Wagjee.

Ceylon, 174 bales wool, S Mooljee; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 113 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Columbian (s), 74 bales wool, J Sawoo & Co; 84 bales wool, C Nancy; 61 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy; 50 bales cotton, P Vizbhoocundass; 132 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 686 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 640 bales cotton, ——.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 145 bags linseed, S Shaw & Co; 193 packages cowdas and 3 red cowdas, A Vully; 70 cases lac, R Soorujmul.

Columbian (s), 9 cases mother o'pearl shells and 4 cases fishmaws, B Sazan.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian (s), 31 bales cotton, K Pitamber.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 1,000 bags linseed, Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 99 pieces E teeth, E F Mahomed; 109 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 52 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 68 bales cotton, E Ebram; 20 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 7½ chests M opium, G Seenghanee; 11 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 4 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co; 7 chests M opium, N J Abraham; 14 chests M opium, H J M A Khaluck; 13 chests M opium, R Buldew; 17 chests M opium, C Ebram; 5 chests M opium, R Jugoath; 9 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 30 chests M opium, J Kesunram; 17 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 20 chests M opium, D C Tata; 22 chests M opium, S and D B Futtakia; 6 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 40 bales T clothes, E Noordin & Co; 10 chests M opium, A Habbibhoy; 14 chests M opium, G Koonjlal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindoostan (s), 12 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 9 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 12 chests M opium, H Ramgopal; 7½ chests M opium, D Chooneial; 3½ chests M opium, G Seenganee; 55 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 10 chests M opium, J. Dulsookroy; 10 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 5 chests M opium, B Shree Kesun; 33 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 10 chests M opium, H Surdarmul.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Tuesday ... August ... 22	Saturday ... October ... 28
Do ... do ... 29	Do ... November ... 4
Do ... September ... 5	Do ... do ... 11
Do ... do ... 12	Do ... do ... 18
Do ... do ... 19	Do ... do ... 25
Saturday ... do ... 30	Do ... December ... 2
Do ... do ... 7	Do ... do ... 9
Do ... do ... 14	Do ... do ... 19
Do ... do ... 21	Do ... do ... 23
	Do ... do ... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

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DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th Jun 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After-Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Naudgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sunday, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday ... August ... 26	Monday ... October ... 23
Do ... September ... 9	Do ... November ... 6
Monday ... do ... 25	Do ... do ... 20
Do ... October ... 9	Do ... December ... 4
	Do ... do ... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday ... August ... 19	Monday ... October ... 30
Do ... September ... 2	Do ... November ... 13
Do ... do ... 16	Do ... do ... 27
Monday ... October ... 2	Do ... December ... 11
Do ... do ... 16	Do ... do ... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Tuesday ... September ... 5	Saturday ... December ... 0
Saturday ... October ... 7	Do ... do ... 32
Do ... November ... 4	

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRESTON—August 10th, at Mhow, the wife of Major W. B. Preston, of a son.

DEATH.

HOJEL—July 22nd, at Bushire, Frederick Lionel, son of Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq., Residency Surgeon, aged 9 months and 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 11th, at Jumalpore, the wife of Mr. D. W. Campbell, of a son.

HALLIDAY—August 10th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G. T. Halliday (Station Staff, Fyzabad), of a daughter.

LOCKHART—August 10th, at Morar, the wife of Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, of a son.

PRINGLE—August 9th, at Whytbank, Mussoorie, N. W. P., the wife of Surgeon R. Pringle, M.D., H. M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NIGHTINGALE—ENOUF—August 10th, at the Catholic Chapel, Cawnpore, by the Rev. Father Felix, George Ewan, only surviving son of the late Surgeon Manley Nightingale, Indian Army, to Blanche Cécile, second daughter of the late Monsieur Louis Enouf, Avocat de la Cour Impériale, Pondicherry.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871.

THE rejection of the Ballot Bill by the House of Lords brings to a close a Parliamentary Session which has been fruitless of great measures with the solitary exception of the Army Regulation Bill. The Lords have taken their revenge on the Ministry for being checkmated on the question of the abolition of purchase by throwing out a Bill which is especially dear to the democratic section of Mr. Gladstone's supporters. They have thus, no doubt, vindicated their dignity for the moment—but only at the cost of suffering an inevitable humiliation next Session. When the House of Commons is determined to pass any Bill, the House of Lords must give way. It can, at the utmost, postpone the evil day of submission for a Session or two; but all the legislation of the last forty years is but the record of a continued series of popular triumphs over the opposition of the hereditary Chamber. The peers have sometimes been vanquished by threats, sometimes persuaded by the mild wisdom of prudent leaders that a policy of conciliation would be most effectual in securing them in the possession of their privileges; but in one way or another they have acknowledged, times without number, that they exist as a House only on condition of carrying out the decrees of the House of Commons. When, therefore, Conservative politicians grow eloquent over the unfairness of each fresh assault on the liberty and independence of the House of Lords, it must be remembered that this freedom has long existed only in name and on sufferance, and that, as the Queen reigns but does not govern, the House of Peers debates but does not legislate. Institutions in England have a remarkable tenacity of life, often surviving all the uses for which they were originally designed. The strength and virtue have gone out of them, but still they drag on a feeble and wretched existence, just as, according to the poet, "the heart may break, yet brokenly live on." So notorious, indeed, is the political weakness of the House, that its more energetic members (including even Lord Salisbury himself) are believed to be impatient for the fusion of the two Houses of Parliament into one Assembly in which they individually might gain the prizes of public life instead of being compelled to stand aside, chafing helplessly at the triumph of some fortunate rival who has not the fatal disqualification of possessing an hereditary title. The fierce and uncompromising spirit of Lord Salisbury's speech on the Army Bill may well be supposed to betoken the desire of an eager politician to precipitate a revolution which he knows must come, and which he personally has no cause to dread, by forcing on a contest with the popular branch of the Legislature; and now, under the guidance of the impracticable Marquis, the Lords have widened the breach by passing a formal vote of censure on a Government with a majority in the Lower House, and throwing out the only Ministerial Bill which the Radicals particularly cared about.

It must be owned that any of the peers with a spark of spirit left in them could not but resent deeply the affront put upon their House by Mr. Gladstone. The full accounts received by the mail of the way in which the Queen's authority was used to sanction the abolition of purchase show that the interference of the Sovereign must have been excessively offensive to the Conservative Peers. Lovers of prerogative might possibly have accepted with respectful deference the decision of the Queen, signified to Parliament by Her Majesty's own desire, that an important change should be made in the system of promotion in the army. But the Queen, it appears, did not take the initiative in the matter. The Ministry resolved to advise Her Majesty to issue a warrant, and they did so without fear of thereby restoring any real power to the Crown, because the authority they called upon the Queen to use had been vested in her by statute and was not a prerogative inherent in the Crown. Parliament had given the Sovereign a discretionary power to regulate promotions at her pleasure, and a Liberal Ministry simply advis d Her Majesty to use this power conferred by Parliament in such a manner as would be acceptable to the majority of the House of Commons. The manœuvre, then, was distinctly one for the benefit of a party. The Commons, in fact, employed the Royal authority to override the declared will of the Lords. It is true that the Ministerial Bill had not been formally rejected, that the Duke of Richmond's resolution did not favour the maintenance of the purchase system, but only asked for delay till the full scheme of the Government for reorganising the military forces of the country was before Parliament, that the only uncompromising speech from the Opposition side, except those of officers of the army, was Lord Salisbury's, and that Lord Grey had but expressed the general feeling in saying purchase was doomed. It is true also that promotion in the army would have been nearly stopped, and much hardship done to individual interests, if the state of uncertainty into which officers were plunged by the agitation of this question had been prolonged for another year, and that therefore immediate action was necessary for the sake of the army as well as the nation. But all these considerations could not reconcile the Lords to the disgrace of being told that the Commons could do without them; and the enthusiasm with which the advanced Liberals hailed Mr. Gladstone's announcement of the Ministerial intentions would alone have sufficed to convince them that one object the Premier had in view was to stimulate the flagging zeal of his followers by showing that he cared nothing for the House of Peers. The course since adopted by the Lords was, then, perfectly natural, and it is hard to determine if any better course was open to them. As Mr. Auberon Herbert had the courage to say in the House of Commons, the question whether it is desirable the hereditary branch of the Legislature should be kept up is nearly ripe for settlement; and, whether the Lords fight or give in to the Commons this Session, they must in the end make a stand for their privileges unless they are content to be quietly effaced.

There can be no doubt, however, that, in refusing to read the Ballot Bill a second time, they have helped their political adversaries to "a cry" which may be very useful to Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal party has been disorganised this Session, because many of the Whigs were secretly alarmed at Mr. Gladstone's democratic tendencies and longed to see a Coalition Ministry in office, while the Radicals were indignant at seeing so much time given up to the discussion of an Army Bill, and menaced the Premier with a revolt unless he carried through Parliament some great measure of political reform. The ballot is the only unfulfilled part of the political programme of middle-class reformers; and it unites in its favour the sympathies both of the old Radicals of Mr. Bright's school and the new Radicals led by Mr. Fawcett. Let the electors once have the ballot given them, to protect them in the exercise of a public right from being bribed or intimidated by the rich and powerful, and we shall get to a new political platform altogether—one on which social questions will be recognized as of primary importance. The growing repugnance between the two sections of the Liberal party will then, probably, break out in open warfare, and we shall see a reconstruction of political parties which may have the effect of placing power for a series of years in the hands of the Conservatives. If the House of Lords could avoid a collision with the popular House till this rearrangement of political forces was accomplished, it might succeed in averting the destruction with which it is now threatened. But, by determining not to have the Ballot, it has put new life into the old organization, which was already showing signs of internal decay. All sections of the Liberal party have rallied once more round the old flag; and political agitators will be busy all the recess in exciting the people against a House which refuses to let them vote as they like in the election of representatives to Parliament. In spite of Mr. Gladstone's unpopularity this agitation has a very fair chance of being successful, for the active and bustling politicians are all on the Liberal side, and the Conservatives, unfortunately for themselves, have no decided policy of their own which can win for them the respect and confidence of the nation.

IT would seem that the floods above Saharunpore are spreading. A telegram received by the *Pioneer* states that the railway is either washed away or flooded along nearly the whole length between that place and Umballa.

"THE wild elephant of Mundla" has again appeared; this time, however, at Ramgurh, whence, after it had killed two persons, it was driven by the police. The natives have deposed on oath that this beast occasionally devours its victims.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to authorize the issue of serviceable smooth-bore muskets in the proportion of two per company to British regiments in Bengal for the purpose of rewarding men of good character, by giving them liberty to shoot in parts of the country where game is procurable. Commanding officers are therefore directed to submit indents to the Ordnance Department, for smooth-bore muskets in the proportion above sanctioned. They will be held responsible that the arms are returned into store when no longer required, or when regiments are leaving the Bengal presidency.

THE position of Kurrachee at present, as sketched by the *Sindian*, is certainly by no means enviable. Here is what our contemporary says:—"Rain still keeps off, although there are indications of it. Owing to the excessive drought prevailing, articles of daily consumption are being enhanced in value, and we have not the satisfaction of getting the equivalent of our money in the quality of the edibles, which are inferior in the extreme. The meat sold in the markets, particularly mutton, affords a striking contrast to what was obtainable here some twelve months ago. So, what with want of rain, sickness, high prices, inferior articles, stagnation in trade, and bleak prospects, the position of Kurrachee is certainly unenviable in the extreme!"

THE report of the suspension of Mr. Ingram from the office of Professor of Hindu and Mahomedan Law in the Presidency College is contradicted. The *Indian Mirror* says—"It appears that since the time of Mr. Montriou, one of the ex-Professors of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, it has been distinctly ruled that no barrister holding that office should be allowed to go to the mofussil to practise without the leave first obtained of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Ingram accordingly, when he first proceeded to Patna, obtained three weeks' leave and gave, as his *locum tenens*, Mr. Goodeve, who, it was arranged, as a matter of convenience, at the suggestion of Mr. Sutcliffe, should continue to hold the chair till the beginning of the next academical session. So Mr. Ingram after all has not been suspended, but, as the existing arrangement stands, he will be at liberty to join his appointment at the termination of the present academical session."

WE would direct attention to a notice amongst our advertisements yesterday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Collector of Income Tax, pointing out that the process of recovering the duty under the present Income Tax Act is different from that provided by the previous Income Tax Acts. Hitherto the Collector had only to place the defaulter before a Magistrate of Police, who had authority to fine him in double the amount of the duty assessed by him (the Collector). The current Income Tax Act empowers the Collector, in every case of default, to pass an order that a sum not exceeding double the amount of duty shall be recovered from such defaulter. Moreover, such order is declared to have the force of a decree of a Civil Court, which may be enforced under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, by sales in execution of decrees, arrests for money, by imprisonment and attachment. The power and duties conferred by the said code upon the Court are by the Income Tax Act vested in the Collector. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee himself will therefore now fine every defaulter, and, in default of payment of the tax and the amount of the fine, recover the amount of the duty by attaching his property, and in the event of the distraint being not satisfied, by committing him to prison.

DETENTION OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

WE received the following notification at 7 o'clock yesterday evening from the Agent of the P. and O. Company:—

"The Post Master has detained the mail steamer till to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, and possibly till to-morrow evening."

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AMONG the issues raised of late by Mr. Justice Melvill's decision on the section (36) for the restitution of conjugal rights, in the "Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865," there is one in particular which seems to possess the greatest practical importance for the Legislature. That issue may be broadly stated thus:—Whether the penalty for refusing to return to cohabitation, namely, "simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both," is so light in its incidence on the recusant spouse as to call for an immediate emendation of the Act? The range of view covered by this question is almost infinite, even in respect of mere *à priori* grounds. These, however, we will not pause to notice on this occasion. We will simply limit ourselves to the task of fixing, as best we can, the exact position of the suit for conjugal rights in the body of existing law, so far as the same can be fixed by the light of facts which took place within the ten years immediately preceding the enactment in question. We hold that the suit, with all the incidents annexed to it by the Legislature, is a vestige of the old ecclesiastical law of England still extant in the recent matrimonial legislation of that country, and is an anomalous relief extended to the Parsee community. No doubt, this view will at first sight appear startling and even paradoxical to those who have been accustomed to find that a suit of the same name has since a long time been taken benefit of in our courts of law by other classes of the people, among whom the Parsees have lived, moved, and had their being. But the relief in question, in so far as it has found its way into the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, is by no means the result of the influence of Hindoo or Moslim practices regarding it. Whatever may be thought of the force of neighbouring examples in creating new, or discontinuing old, usages in that highly-susceptible race, there can be no question as to the fact that the Act XV. of 1865 is not a sum total of the practices that obtained among them previously to that enactment. To regard the measure in any other light than as an embodiment of new rules and principles, borrowed partly from the matrimonial law of England and partly from the real or supposed doctrines of the Zoroastrian faith, is to misread the entire period in the history of that sect, commencing with the year 1773 or thereabouts, when the earliest symptoms of internal defection manifested themselves, and ending with the times of the existing legislation. The whole period, extending over three-fourths of a century, was one continued chain of slow-accruing causes which culminated in the collapse of the Parsee Punchayet. But the reaction was not an unmixed good to the race; because, as the visible shadow of authority was receding away from the view, many undesirable and ruinous practices began to creep in. And the evils followed each other so fast, that the whole sect found it necessary to check their further growth by invoking the strong arm of law. Hence, the Act XV. of 1865, the end and object of which, as it may also be gathered from the preamble, is to keep the body together in as compact a shape as the circumstances of the case admit of. Before that Act was settled, two draft Bills were presented to the Legislature setting out the principles on which the substantive law of marriage and divorce should proceed, but one differing from the other in the standpoint from which those principles were viewed. The earlier Bill is the freer and the more exclusive expression of the two, as regards Parsee notions on the subject, with the exception of such foreign aid as is absolutely necessary, in all legislative reforms, from English counsel and English draftsmen. It is therefore this earlier Bill, called the "Draft Code of the Laws of Betrothment, Marriage, and Divorce," which should not be lost sight of in the consideration of the question before us. It is a curious combination of some of the most advanced, with the most retrograde, views on marriage as conceived in modern times, and the rights and liabilities flowing from it; but it is, notwithstanding, sufficiently definite in its application to the domestic relations of life as prevailing among the Parsees, and viewed from the Parsee stand-point. It makes explicit mention of divorces *à mensa et thoro*, and divorces *à vinculo*; and the conditions on which these remedies are made attainable show how far the Parsees preferred to adhere to their ancient customs and how far to depart from them. The hand of the English draftsman is, however, more prominent than of the Parsee in all these provisions. But in regard to suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, the "Draft Code" is completely silent, and we believe it is so *advisedly*. For, we understand that the old Punchayet used to exercise their power in causes of this description, although they had a peculiar way of their own in chastising the offender, that is, by spiritual reproof, carried sometimes to threats of excommunication. Moreover, the last link in the chain of causes which led to the creation of Act XV. of 1865 was the well-known case of *Ardesar Cursetjee* v. *Pirozebai*, in which the prayer was for restitution of conjugal rights. It is highly improbable, therefore, that the Parsees were so far absorbed in determining the general points of law which after years of preparation they had settled in full detail, as to ignore the one main point upon which the Privy Council were called upon to express their opinion, and which they decided in the negative for want of jurisdiction. Now, it was not until the "Parsee Law Commission" was organised, it was not until English lawyers were invited by the authorities to deliberate with Parsee representatives, that the suit for the first time made its claims for legislative sanction. We do not deny the wisdom of the policy which led to this infusion of the English element into a body which proximately gave us the Parsee law of matrimony in its present shape. To it, the Parsees, no doubt, owe that remarkable simplicity and symmetry in their law, which the old Punchayet, even in their days of glory never knew. We may go further in attributing to its recommendations, rather than to the authorities at Calcutta, that complete analogy which, in respect of the jurisdiction of suits, the Parsee matrimonial courts bear at present to the divorce court of England, or to the High Courts in their matrimonial "side," in the presidency-towns of India. But however admirable might be the policy, it should not blind us to the unmistakeable fact (a fact now of vital interest to the Parsees) that the suit in question was one which they, whilst acting *ex mero motu*, did by no means seek for at the hands of the Legislature. The engrafting of the relief on the provisions proposed in the 'Draft Code,' no matter whether it was for the best of reasons or not, goes to show that the final measure was a sort of compromise on the part of the Legislature between what the community, from their own point of view, considered to be the best-conceived polity in their domestic and social existence, and what was, and still is, the received practice of the English matrimonial tribunals. For, the whole theory of Parsee legislation to the extent that it is evolved in the various petitions of the community to Government and in the proceedings of the "Parsee Law Commission," went upon the protest made in express terms to the applicability of English law to facts of Parsee life. They insisted on an individuality of laws, because they urged they had an individuality of religion.

With what show of reason, then, we wonder, is it desired to strain the penalties of the English law on this subject to the extreme pitch that it is capable of, in favor of a people who have elected special exemption from it? The English husband or the English wife can, if he or she is so minded, cause the refractory spouse to be shut up in gaol until such time as the sentence of the Court for restitution of conjugal rights remains unobeyed. But that such a rigorous provision is not imported into the Act along with the suit itself amply suggests the nice delicacy and cautious care, with which the Legislature carried out its own part of the compromise. On the one hand they import the suit, but under sanctions highly toned down. On the other, they appeal to pain in the flesh or to loss in purse, which, be it in ever so slight a degree, is more efficacious and more immediately corrective of the offence than the vague and prospective allusions to torments in the next world, or to the mere mental anguish attendant on a denial of the rights of "fire and water." But this nicety of adjustment does not stop here. The Legislature has this year passed an Act (No. 8 of 1871) which goes to restrict the number of the suits in question by fixing the limit of two years after the demand for restitution, within which the suit should lie. It must be noted that the Christian subjects, who are supposed to derive their matrimonial law from the canon-law of England, are excluded from the operation of this Act,—an exclusion which seems to throw light on the great disparity in origin and character between English and Parsee conceptions of the marriage law.

We fail to perceive, therefore, how this excessive reserve of the Parsee law can be considered as a reason for enhancing its penalty. If humanity be deemed the second virtue of our framers and administrators of law next to justice, no stronger case can be imagined than the present in which that virtue demands to have a free and unfettered sway. To force affection, without which conjugal society is impossible, *manu militari*, or as the French call it "par l'intervention des gendarmes," is as harsh a theory of married existence as it is erroneous and absurd. Whether you make the punishment for breach in conjugal love too light or too severe, the chances for its enforcement must be rare indeed, the terror of the severity being in one case sufficiently preventive of such serious differences as to necessitate the courts of law to intervene with success, and in the other case the insignificance of the penalty affording so many facilities for frequent breaches as to render the relief almost inoperative. And this is fully illustrated by the case of *Ardesar Jehangeer* v. *Avabai*, which, since the commencement of the Parsee Act, is the only instance of the kind that has taken place in the Parsee community, or at least which has been brought to the notice of the public. "One swallow does not make a summer." But if on other grounds the standard of punishment is to be enhanced at all, we hope it will not be done until full time has been given for the operation of the Act in respect of executions for decrees for conjugal rights. We have had by this time only five years of the operation of an Act which took twice five years to discuss and settle.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD AND THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Legislative Department, Poona.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—I have been instructed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to submit the following representation to your Excellency in Council regarding the proceedings of the meeting of the Council held at Bombay on the 21st April last, and the observations made by your Excellency, and by other members of your Excellency's Council, at the said meeting, on the petition addressed by the Bombay Association to your Excellency's Council, under date the 15th April last, on the subject of additional taxation for local purposes.

2. On the occasion just referred to, your Excellency made severe strictures on the said petition, and charged the Association with having entirely misrepresented the real state of affairs, and with having displayed total ignorance of the proposed legislation.

3. These accusations were made by your Excellency in reference to the allegations of the Bombay Association contained in their petition of the 15th April, that the whole cost of the city police was intended to be laid upon the Municipalities established in this Presidency under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850, and that the present arrangement by which Government and the Municipalities both contributed towards the police expenditure was fair and equitable. The Committee regret to find that upon both these allegations your Excellency has found it necessary to offer a flat contradiction, and at the same time to impute to the Bombay Association total ignorance and misrepresentation.

4. In regard to the first of the above allegations, the Committee humbly submit that the fault of ignorance of the intentions of Government does not lie at the door of the Bombay Association. To be exact, the Committee quote from their former petition their representation on the subject—

> With regard to Bill No. 1, your petitioners are unable to see the justice or propriety of the proposal made by your Excellency's Government to devolve the entire charge of the police on the Municipalities throughout this Presidency. The present arrangement, by which Government contribute a portion of the expenses of the Municipal police establishments maintained for the security of person and property, is, your petitioners conceive, fair and reasonable, and should not be disturbed.

5. The allegation of the Bombay Association that Government proposed to devolve the entire charge of the police on the Municipalities in this Presidency is, the Committee submit, quite correct in regard to the city of Bombay, but inaccurate in regard to the Mofussil municipalities. This inaccuracy, however, was induced by the undermentioned circumstances.

First, the wording of the preamble of the Bill, which says—

> Whereas it is expedient that the maintenance of the police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force should be defrayed from the Municipal funds.

Secondly, there was nothing in the body of the Bill to show that it was not proposed to make the Municipalities contribute only a portion of the cost.

Thirdly, the statement of objects and reasons annexed to the Bill declared—

> It appears equitable that the police employed for the protection of the inhabitants of particular places should be maintained out of the local rates.

And finally, the financial statement with which your Excellency introduced the Budget, and which did not convey any clear idea of the intention to take a portion only of the police expenditure from the revenues of the Municipalities, but contained the following passage—

> One Bill is for enabling us to fix a contribution upon the large and wealthy cities of the Presidency towards the general expenditure of the police.

6. Thus neither the preamble nor the Bill as originally framed, nor yet the explanatory statement appended thereto, contained any indication of the intention of Government to make the Municipalities contribute a portion and not the entire cost of the police. Indeed, it was not till after the petition of the Bombay Association was presented, and the Bill, as amended by the select committee by the addition of a proviso, whereby the proposed charge on each Municipality for the maintenance of the police was limited to the maximum amount of one-fifth of its gross revenue, was published in the Official Gazette of the 11th April last, that the public had any means of divining the intention of Government on the subject.

7. Under these circumstances the Managing Committee submit they do not deserve the serious imputation of "total ignorance of the subject" and "entire misrepresentation of the real state of affairs" cast on the Bombay Association by your Excellency on the occasion in question.

8. With regard to the second allegation above referred to in para. 3, that by the present arrangement the Municipalities do contribute a portion of the expense for the maintenance of the police, your Excellency made the following observation—

> The Bombay Association speaks of the arrangement now existing by which the Municipalities which are affected by this Bill, not only do not contribute much, but do not contribute one farthing, to the maintenance of the police within the Municipal boundaries. * * * But as Government has hitherto borne the whole charge of the police, we think it fair that the inhabitants of these large and wealthy communities should at least contribute a portion of the expenditure.

9. The Committee beg leave to show that their statement just referred to is correct, and that the unqualified contradiction thereof, in the terms above quoted, is inaccurate.

10. The general report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1869-70, published by order of your Excellency's Government, contains an abstract account of the administration of the Municipalities established in all the chief towns in this Presidency under the provision of Act XXVI. of 1850. Your Excellency will find from this report that in the year 1869-70 the undermentioned Municipalities contributed towards the maintenance of the police respective amounts specified opposite each:—

Poona*	Rs.	2,418	9	9
Municipalities in the Southern Division		4,224	3	2
Tatta in Sind		1,052	12	10
Other Municipalities in the Kurrachee collectorate		3,344	6	6
Hyderabad in Sind		11,640	0	0
Other Municipalities in the Hyderabad district		7,323	1	2
Shikarpoor		3,500	0	0
Larkhana		2,892	0	0
Rohree		1,614	12	0
Sukkur		6,744	0	0
Kumber and Rattadera		1,212	0	0

The Committee find on enquiry that the Kurrachee Municipality contributes Rs. 37,885, or nearly three-fourths of the whole cost of the city police. The Municipalities in the Northern Division do not appear to contribute; but there can be no doubt of the fact that the Municipalities in the Southern Division and Sind contribute large sums towards the expenses of the police. These facts, the committee trust, will convince your Excellency's Council that in regard to several towns, the Bombay Association were correct in their assertion that the Government, as well as the local ratepayers, contributed towards the maintenance of the Municipal police. In fact in Bombay, Kurrachee, and some other towns the Municipalities pay the greater portion of the cost of the city police.

11. Thus the Committee trust that it will be manifest to your Excellency in Council that the charge of "total ignorance" and "misrepresentation" cannot fairly be made against the Bombay Association, inasmuch as the facts, as set forth in the official reports, fully bear out their original assertion that by the existing arrangement the Municipalities did contribute towards the police expenditure, and that the statement made to the contrary, viz., that the Municipalities did not contribute one farthing, and that Government had hitherto borne the whole charge of the police, was incorrect.

12. Your Excellency on the same occasion charged the Bombay Association with misrepresentation as regards Bill No. 3 (an Act to levy taxes on Feasts) in the following terms:—

> Therefore I wish it to be distinctly understood that the statement made in this petition, that the Government have made any proposals by which all religious and charitable festivals should be made the subject of taxation, is unfounded, and not only that, but contrary to the evident wish of the Government as evidenced by the very Bill which they have laid upon the table.

Your Excellency then referred to that section of the Bill which authorized Government to exempt any tribe or class of persons, or any class of feasts, from the operation of the Act.

13. The Managing Committee beg respectfully to point attention to the fact that the above declaimer is not reconcileable, firstly, with the interpretation clause of the Bill, defining the nature and character of the feasts proposed to be taxed, and which declared—

> "Feasts" means an entertainment for eating or drinking to or at which more than one hundred persons are invited or assembled on *any secular or religious occasion or ceremony*.

Secondly, with the statement of objects and reasons annexed to the Bill, which contains the following important passage—

> The amount of duty (proposed to be levied) is small and inappreciable among the heavier items of expense incurred at marriages and other festivities and *ceremonies*.

This important official manifesto does not contain any allusion to the intention of Government to exempt any religious or charitable feasts. It makes no exception whatever, and declares—

> The Bill is intended to impose a duty on feasts where the numbers of persons assembled is one hundred or more.

Moreover, it expressly specifies the occasions on which the taxable feasts are given, viz., "marriages and other festivities and *ceremonies*," thereby negativing the idea that it was intended to exempt religious feasts from the operation of the Bill. If such exemptions were contemplated, the word "ceremonies" would not have been used, and prominent allusion would naturally have been made to such exemption in the statement of objects and reasons. Thirdly, with the statements contained in the speeches of the hon'ble members who spoke in support of the Bill upon its introduction, and explained its scope and object, your petitioners would beg leave especially to refer to the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble on the said occasion.

14. The Managing Committee trust that the above-mentioned facts and reasons will be deemed sufficient to exonerate the Bombay Association from the blame, they trust, unwittingly imputed to them by your Excellency. The Committee need not assure your Excellency that in making the representation in question, they were actuated by no other motive than that of expressing the feelings and protecting the interests of their countrymen.

15. The Managing Committee beg to express their gratitude to your Excellency's Council for the deference shown by your Excellency's Government to the feelings and wishes of the native community by the abandonment of the Feast Tax.

16. In conclusion, the Managing Committee beg to add that nothing but a natural anxiety to clear the Bombay Association from the aspersions cast on their character has induced them to submit this representation to your Excellency in Council, and they trust your Excellency in Council will not only receive this vindication in good part, but appreciate the impatience manifested by them of accusations so serious as recklessness of assertion and misrepresentation of the intentions and measures of Government. I have the honor to be, Right Hon'ble Sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

NOUROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office, Sassoon Building,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th August, 1871.

* Last year the Municipality of Poona contributed a larger sum, viz., Rs. 4,500.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

Her Majesty the Queen is indisposed.

The Guncotton Factory at Stowmarket has exploded, killing 27 persons and injuring 57.

The harvest prospects are favourable.

Obituary—Charles Burton.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6⅞d.

The Bombay mail of the 18th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

Arrived from Bombay, Norwood.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Aug, 8 PM—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 14th Aug., 7-45 PM.; via Russia, 15th Aug, 11 PM. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th Aug, 6-30 PM.; via Russia, 14th Aug, 6-56 PM. America, via Russia, 15th Aug., 5-15 AM. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 15th Aug, 11-35 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inch 10 cents.

CARWAR, 15th Aug, 9-30 AM—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 53 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th Aug, 12 AM—Weather rainy, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th Aug, 10-30 AM—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·950, rainfall 95 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th Aug, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind west north-west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·685.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to 30th July amounted to 100 inches and 70 cents.

SURAT.—Last week the rainfall at Surat was very slight, and the cultivators were very anxious for more rain.

RAO OF CUTCH.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who was lately unwell, has, we are glad to learn, thoroughly recovered.

BARODA.—We learn that H. H. Mulharao has appointed Mr. Lulloobhoy Gebilal, a carkoon in the employ of the Surat Municipality, Fouzdar of Nowsaree.

RAIN AT UNKLESHWUR.—There was a good fall of rain at Unkleshwur, in the Surat collectorate, last week, and the sowing operations were carried on vigorously.

PERJURY.—The District Judge of Surat has ordered the prosecution of one Lallbhoy Jeewan, for giving false evidence in the cheating case, which was tried before him on the 7th inst.

SECRETARIAT.—We understand that Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, who is now in England, has been granted an extension of three months' leave of absence.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman, who was employed at the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, was severely injured yesterday by a large tin-box falling on her. She was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that several native gentlemen of Calcutta and Bombay intend to go to England to give their evidence before the Indian Finance Committee!

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—A Hindoo named Dewjee Suckoojee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to four months' imprisonment for stealing a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Mr. N. Vanderhide.

COUNTER CHARGE.—Ruttonsey Nursey, the Bhattia who was assaulted the other day on the Esplanade, has preferred a charge of assault against several members of the native police force, and has obtained summonses against them.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 47 feet 5 tenths, while at the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 5 tenths. The total rainfall at the Lake up to Saturday was 29 inches 4 cents; last year at the same date it was 54 inches 78 cents.

BROACH.—A large meeting of the native inhabitants of Broach was held the other day, when it was resolved to forward petitions to the Local and Home Governments, praying for the remission of certain taxes, particularly the house-tax. A subscription was raised on the spot to carry out the object of the meeting.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.—Last week a notorious Hindoo, who is known by the name of Mahama, was apprehended at Surat, on a charge of cheating several natives in Khandeish, in the sum of about Rs. 40,000. The man when arrested had in his possession currency notes for Rs. 5,000 and several ornaments. He has been sent to Khandeish in custody of the police for magisterial examination.

ATTEMPT TO OPEN A TREASURY CHEST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Arjoon Crushna, a peon in the telegraph office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged with dishonestly attempting to break open a treasury chest, containing Rs. 1,000, belonging to Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvi, Carting Agent of the Company. The prisoner was found with a nail in his hand attempting to open the safe. He was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

A MAHRATTI TRANSLATION OF "THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL."—We beg to acknowledge receipt of a Mahratti translation of the pamphlet, "The Fight at Dame Europa's School," which made such a popular hit some months ago in England. Whether the translation be faithful or not, we cannot say, but we doubt whether such a brochure will be appreciated by many Mahrattas who do not read English. The mere fact of such a translation being published, however, shows how close an interest is now taken by natives in current English literature.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, we learn that the fall of rain was scanty throughout the district, with the exception of Belgaum and Beedee, where it was good. The rice and other crops were doing well, but the sowing of jowaree in Chokadee, Purusgurh, and Uthnee was retarded by the absence of sufficient rain. The jowaree crops in Sumpgaum and Gokak were withering from want of moisture. The state of public health was reported to be good, with the exception of Beedee, where fever slightly prevailed.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.—The Government of Bombay has determined upon giving a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Diocesan Board of Education for the purchase by them of a building for their school. The Government Resolution states that the grant is made under the exceptional circumstances of this particular case. What these exceptional circumstances are we are not aware. Government have not been equally liberal in some other cases, and it would be worth knowing why they are in the present case.—*Indu Prakash.*

COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF THE HIGH COURT.—John Fenwick, a Railway guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, has been committed to the Criminal Sessions of the Court at Bombay, by

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Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Full Power Railway Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, for committing forgery of a valuable security or will, under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that a registered letter addressed to one Wilderbrook, containing three currency notes of ten rupees each, was received by the accused, for which he passed a receipt to the post peon in the name of Wilderbrook. When the accused was searched by the police nothing was found in the pockets of his coats and trowsers, but the note which he had concealed in one of his boots was detected.—*Poona Observer*.

OUR ROADS.—By the way, while we are on the subject of our Municipal economy, we may as well inquire as to who it is that takes order about the cleansing of our roads. It is somewhat of a fortunate circumstance that the regime of energetic municipal autocracy has not yet passed away, for if it had, we should most probably have had our roads shown up as a decisive instance of the incapacity of boards for Municipal management. As it is, we have yet the concentrated energy of an individual Commissioner and an individual Health Officer, neither of whom apparently think it worth their while to look down at their feet, or rather at their horses' feet, for they are of course never under the necessity of walking over our roads on foot. The state of these roads is simply scandalous, and is a very disappointing and perhaps disillusioning commentary on Mr. Robert Knight's dream of the metropolis of the world. Ankle-deep layers of mud spread over the length and breadth of the road beginning on the narrowest computation, from the Money Institution and ending with Bhooleshwar—that is the scene which presented itself to every observer for two full days at least in the last week. Of course it need hardly be said that for an unfortunate pedestrian wight to traverse the road preserving his clothes clean was simply impossible. Even a carriage was no protection against the mud nuisance. The talk of the town links this state of the roads with the great municipal debate of a few days ago, as it linked the state of our roads last May with a similar circumstance. There is much apparent truth in the theory thus propounded. But whether it is true or not, the matter is certainly one which calls for the speedy application of a remedy. We wonder what His Excellency would have thought of the 'efficiency of the executive,' if he had been in Bombay on Thursday last and taken a drive from the Fort *viâ* Kalbadevi to Government House, Parell.—*Indu-Prakash*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 3,742 tons and 600 h. p., Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Fillott and two children, Mr Hunt, Mrs Rassam, Mr Rossiter, Mr Shepherd, Mr W Hill, and Mr W Parker.

For Brindisi—Mr Jose Azorin, Mr Darroch, and Mr Farr.

For Aden—Assistant Surgeon W Hay.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

BY the steamer which arrived here from Persia yesterday we have news from Yeza and Kerman up to the beginning of July. The large sum which was forwarded from Bombay by the committee of the "Fund for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians in Persia," had been distributed among the suffering Persians, and had afforded a great relief. The suffering among the Persians was abating day by day, while among the Mahomedans it was intense, many of them were dying from starvation and cholera. The news from Ispahan and other surrounding places was still appalling.

HOW IT STRIKES A PARSEE LADY IN CHINA.

IT is only a short time since Parsee ladies have set their foot in China. In May last three of them left Bombay to join their husbands in China, and a letter, written by one of them to a female friend at Bombay, conveys the first impressions produced upon her mind. The views of the writer are novel and interesting, and we subjoin a translation of her letter :—

"We, three Parsee women, left Bombay on the 24th May last per steam ship Mongolia and have arrived in China. The impressions produced upon my mind by what I saw in the course of the voyage, and subsequent to it, are worth communicating for the benefit of my native sisters. The day on which we left Bombay was the anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that we were the first trio of Parsee females to join on a distant voyage to China, will never help to efface the memory of the day. After leaving Bombay, the steamer anchored two days at Galle, twenty-four hours at Penang, and the same time at Singapore. We landed to see each of these harbours. The verdure on the trees, the crystal waters sparkling in natural streams, the cleanliness of the roads, and the appearance of the buildings, were sights better than anything we saw in Bombay, and afforded a sense of relief against the fatigues of travel. Nutmeg, betel-nut, cinnamon, and other spice-trees grow in luxuriance on every side; while pine-apple, plantain, mangostin, citron and other fruits are sold very cheap. Hongkong differs from the above-mentioned three harbours. It is a city situated on the top of a mountain, and is approached by a steep ascent like that of a stair-case. There is but one level road, while all the others are sloping. The houses are built in rising and falling lines, such as we see in pictures of English houses ; and the spectacle, viewed from the harbour, is grand to a degree. They have here a Government garden known as the 'Victoria Garden,' which is situated opposite the Governor's bungalow. It contains beautiful trees, fountains, and a band-stand, where a band plays every Tuesday. It is a place of fashionable resort, where the sight of happy children at play, the cool breezes of the evening, the refreshing verdure of the trees, the perfume of various flowers, and the steamers, boats, and canoes crowding the harbour at a distance, lulls the senses into a dreamy repose. It was a rainy and stormy day, the 15th June, on which we landed at Hongkong ; and yet there were a number of our Parsee countrymen standing on the bunder to have a sight of us. I am ashamed to confess that our countrymen in China seem to indulge in the habit of making sarcastic remarks upon their own countrywomen here. If they do not get a sight of a new arrival, the enquiry is freely made as to her colour and her claim to beauty. I personally heard some of them on board a steamer bound to Canton and Macao making the remark, 'A maund of soap will be needed,' *i. e.* to make her look whiter than she was. I want to ask such men whether, in surrendering their hearts to the endearments of Chinese women and in making cutting remarks against their own, they do not draw down upon themselves derision and obloquy? Is it not enough disgrace that those, of whose conduct I hesitate to speak, should, instead of profiting by the example of better men among them, seek to slander their own countrywomen? Is it not a sufficient slur upon their morality? Wives of such persons, pining for their absence in distant lands, if you wish to rescue your immoral husbands, come forward and demand of them, why should you not be their constant companions even in far-off China ?"

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent disposed of the following cases :—

MOOLJEE THAKERSEY AND ANOTHER V. HEERJEE MOOLJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 7,000, due upon a receipt signed by defendant in respect of a consignment of cotton shipped by him through the plaintiffs' firm. There was no defence. The Court gave judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,000, interest and costs.

SOOGUNCHUND SEWDAS V. JOMMUL RAMNATH.

Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The plaintiff was the holder of two hoondies for Rs. 2,500 each ; and which, after deducting the proceeds of the sale of a Calcutta hoondie, given on account by defendant, left a balance of Rs. 1,745, due to him. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1,745, interest and costs.

SHAIK BOOBIN BIN ALLUMJEE V. PEERMUD GOOLAMMUD.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed a sum of Rs. 1,497, due for goods sold and delivered to defendant. Plaintiff gave defendant credit for Rs. 500, received on account, leaving a balance of Rs. 997. The defendant admitted the debt, and produced his schedule, in which he had inserted the amount. His Lordship entered a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 997, interest and costs, with stay of execution.

JAN MAHOMED JEEWUN V. MSERALI DHURUMSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Macpherson, for the defendants, said he appeared for two of them who had filed a written statement, while the third was ill.

Mr. Farran said the parties had put in accounts, which agreed except as to two items.

A medical gentleman, a Portuguese, was called to show that the the third defendant was ill and unable to move out. He was likely to be well in a fortnight.

His Lordship—You must take care and cure your patient in a fortnight.

Witness—O, yes.

The case was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight.

GOPALDAS MADHEWDAS V. RAGHOONATH LUXMONJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought for Rs. 6,864 on a promissory note signed by the defendants. Rs. 5,000 had been received on account of the note, and the suit was brought for the balance. His Lordship passed jugdment in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 1,864, interest and costs.

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DHUNNA PATEL V. THE PERSIAN CONSUL.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, Mirza Fuzoola Khan, the Persian Consul at Bombay, did not appear. One Mirza Mahomed Khan appeared for him, and, admitting the claim, asked for two months' time, as defendant's salary had not been received from Persia. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,733, the balance due for arrears of rent for a bungalow occupied by defendant at Rs. 175 per month, for ten months, for the use of four couches, &c. The Court entered a decree in plaintiff's favour for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

ADARAM OORAJEE V. RAMBAEE, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 6,299 on a promissory note. This was an adjourned case, in which the question of interest had been argued on a previous occasion ; and which his Lordship now allowed, entering a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 6,299, further interest and costs, and with speedy execution.

KEVULBHOY JAYCHUND V. MALDEE BHUGWANDAS.

The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopall, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,351, due upon an adjusted account. Defendant carried on business in Bombay, but left soon after the adjustment, and was now in Malwa, where the summons was served upon him. A decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 1,351, interest and costs.

BHANJEE ROWJEE V. RAHALBAEE, WIDOW.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Elliott, appeared for the defendant.

The suit was brought to recover a balance of money due on a mortgage. The defendant had mortgaged her house to plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 ; and the mortgage bond contained a power of sale, under which plaintiff sold it, and now sued for a balance of Rs. 1,200.

Mr. Macpherson denied the execution of the mortgage bond, and contended that no notice of the sale had been given, as it ought to have been given.

The Judge remarked he did not know the defendant's solicitor (Mr. Elliott) as a solicitor who had been practising in Bombay : he had not been seen in any Court for the last ten years.

The case was ordered to be postponed for a fortnight to give defendant time to file a written statement.

ROYSHUND JAVERCHUND V. MUDDONJEE DAMODHURDAS.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee appeared for the plaintiff. This suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,350, due upon a promissory note for money advanced in cash. There was no defence ; and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1,350, interest and costs, with speedy execution.

NURROTUMDAS CAWNDAS AND ANOTHER V. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendants.

The suit was brought in the name of the plaintiffs, minors aged ten years and eighteen months respectively, to obtain a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 for their maintenance and education from the defendants, who are trustees under a will. There was no question that the plaintiffs were entitled to the property of the testator, consisting of household property and Government paper of the value of from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000, the nett annual income of which amounted to Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Latham submitted that his clients had no power to make the allowance, inasmuch as the property was, as directed in the will, to accumulate for the benefit of the two minors until one of them reached the age of sixteen years, when the income was to go to him, and he was to continue the business of the firm of Moty Raghoonathdas.

The Advocate General said the only difficulty arose from the apparent absence of any provision in the will for the maintenance and education of the minors ; and that if such a strict interpretation were put upon it as that sought to be placed, the probability was that the rightful heirs must die of starvation before they could get at the property left for their benefit.

Premchund Roychund, one of the trustees under the deed, dated 16th December 1863, said that he and his co-trustee had no objection to carry out any order which the Court might make for an allowance for the maintenance and education of the minors. The nett annual income was Rs. 10,000, and he considered that Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month would be a fair sum to allow.

His Lordship directed that a monthly allowance of Rs. 600 should be made for the benefit of the minors out of the trust moneys, commencing from the 1st inst., with liberty to the parties to apply to the Court in the event of any extraordinary expenses, such as for the performance of marriage, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

THE following are the minutes of a meeting of the Bombay Committee for the International Exhibition of 1872, held in the Council Hall at Poona on Saturday, the 12th August 1871, at 4 P.M.

PRESENT.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers, Vice-President, in the chair.

MEMBERS.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I.
The Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.
L. Ashburner, Esq., C.S.I.
Major Moore.
G. W. Terry, Esq.
Dr. Bhau Daji.
Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee.
Gerald Seymour V. Fitzgerald, Esq., } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
C. R. Ovans, Esq., C.S., }

Before proceeding with the business for 1872, it was proposed by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by Dr. Bhau Daji, and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Committee be given to the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Gerald Seymour V. Fitzgerald, Esq., and C.R. Ovans, Esq., C.S., for the assistance afforded by them in carrying out the wishes of Government regarding the Exhibition of 1871."

It was also proposed by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried unanimously—

"That the sanction requested by the Honorary Joint Secretaries for unforeseen and current expenses since the 18th of May last to date be accorded."

The Committee then proceeded with the business for 1872, when it was proposed by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, and carried unanimously—

"That the Programme and Circular with reference to cotton manufactures prepared by the Honorary Joint Secretaries be approved and sanctioned, subject to such alterations as the Sub-Committee (to be hereinafter appointed) may devise to make."

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, seconded by the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried unanimously—

"That a Sub-Committee be appointed of the following gentlemen, viz.—The Hon. Mr. Rogers, Chairman ; The Hon. Colonel Kennedy, The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., The Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, The Hon. M. Stuart, L. Ashburner, Esq., C.S.I., Major Moore, G. W. Terry, Esq., Dr. Bhau Daji, Captain Hancock, and Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, to carry out the wishes of Government regarding cotton manufactures, and also to consult and report what will be the principal objects in each of the other departments of the forthcoming Exhibition which it would be advisable to send to England and their probable cost."

Proposed by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, and carried unanimously—

"That the proposal of the Honorary Joint Secretaries for appointment of a permanent clerk and a sepoy on Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 a month, respectively, be sanctioned."

Proposed by G. W. Terry, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bhau Dajee, and carried unanimously—

"That thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

A LIQUIDATOR REQUIRED TO ENFORCE CALLS, OR RESIGN.

THE other day at the High Court, the matter of the Geo. III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent. On the affidavit of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, a creditor of the company, a summons was ordered to issue, requiring Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the sole liquidator, to show cause why he should not either forthwith proceed to enforce payment of the call of Rs. 300 per share on all the shares of the company, already made by him as such liquidator for the purpose of providing funds for the payment of the debt due to Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, or why, in case of his refusal so to do, he should not resign his office of liquidator, with a view to the appointment of another liquidator, and also why he should not pay the costs of, and incidental to, this application.

The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared in support of the summons. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the sole liquidator to oppose the application. Mr. Farran watched the case on behalf of Mahomed Rowjee and Curreembhoy Ebrahim, shareholders of the company, and asked to be heard if the Court should have to appoint a new liquidator.

Mr. Macpherson said he appeared to show cause against the summons, which was granted on the affidavit of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, which is as follows :—

I, Kessowjee Naik of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, solemnly affirm and say as follows :—

1. At a meeting of the shareholders of the above company held on the 26th day of June 1867, a resolution was, as I verily believe, passed that the said company should be voluntarily wound up, and that Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody should be appointed liquidators thereof, and by an order of the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, dated the 10th day of July 1868, the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia was appointed sole liquidator to wind up the affairs of the said company.

2. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and I, this deponent, were shareholders and two of the directors of the said company, and in the year 1869, in order to enable him to discharge the debt of the said company, we lent the said liquidator the sum of Rs. 1,15,000 in the manner and on the terms already set forth in my affidavit filed in this matter on or about the 27th day of January 1871, to which I crave leave to refer.

3. In or about the month of June 1869 the said liquidator, having disposed of the assets of the said company, and paid us out of the proceeds thereof about Rs. 50,000, there remained a balance of Rs. 65,000 or thereabouts due to the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and me this deponent, in respect of the said advance, and after giving credit to the said company for the amount claimable against us in respect of the call in the next para. mentioned on the shares held by us in the said company, viz, Rs. 37,200, there remains due to the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and me from the said company the sum of Rs. 27,800 or thereabouts on the account aforesaid.

4. In August 1869, the said liquidator made a call of Rs. 300 per share on all the contributories of the company, to enable him to pay off the debt so due to the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and me, this deponent, as aforesaid, as more fully appears in paras. 8 and 9 of my said affidavit of the 27th January 1871 and the exhibits therein referred to.

5. Shortly after the making of the said call, differences arose between the said liquidator and me, this deponent, as to other matters not connected with the above company, and the said liquidator hath not taken, and indeed as I am informed and believe refuses (although without any just cause) to take any steps to enforce the said call, and so place himself in funds to discharge the debt so due to us as aforesaid.

6. On the 16th day of January last the said liquidator obtained a Judge's summons granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley calling upon all parties interested in the liquidation of the said company to attend in chambers on the 28th day of January last "at the hearing of the application on behalf of the said liquidator that the matter referred to in the affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered and such order made therein as to this Honourable Court should seem fit," and which said affidavit of the said liquidator referred to in the said Judge's summons was, I am informed and believe, sworn by him on the 14th day of January 1871 and alleged certain irregularities in the management of the said company when it was a going concern, and before it went into liquidation, in consequence whereof the said liquidator pretended "that he did not feel justified in taking any further steps in the liquidation without the direction of the Court."

7. On the return of the said summons, as I am informed and verily believe, one shareholder only of the said company, besides the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and myself, were present or represented in Court or chambers, by name Mahomed Rowjee, who is, as I am informed and believe, a friend of the said liquidator. The learned Judge who heard the said summons, as I am informed and believe, declined to make any order in the matter of the said summons, or to give any directions to the said liquidator thereon, although he expressed his willingness to order the enforcement of said call if the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and I would indemnify the said liquidator against all costs incurred therein, which we declined to do, and, as I am informed and believe, the learned Judge then suggested that if the liquidator did not like the responsibility of taking steps to enforce the said call, he could of course resign the said office of liquidator.

7. The said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia hath not, as I verily believe, taken any steps to enforce the said call, and, as I verily believe, there are not sufficient assets of the said company independently of such call to discharge the debt so due by the said company to the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and me, this deponent, as aforesaid.

8. The application of the said liquidator to this Honourable Court was not, as I verily believe, made *bona fide*, but with the object of interposing difficulty and delay in the recovery by us of the moneys so due to the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and me by the said company as aforesaid.

9. The correspondence, copies of which are hereunto annexed, has, as I am informed and believe, passed between my solicitors and the solicitors of the said liquidator since the hearing of the said Judge's summons

10. I am desirous that the said liquidator should either forthwith enforce payment of the said call so made by him as aforesaid for the purpose of providing funds for the liquidation of our said debt, or that he should resign his said office of liquidator.

11. As I am informed and believe the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and I, this deponent, are the only creditors of the said company whose claims are unsatisfied or are of any importance as to amount.

12. As I am informed and believe at the meeting convened by the said liquidator for the 19th day of July 1871, at the office of his solicitors, Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, referred to in the letter of his solicitors to my solicitors, only one shareholder of the said company was present, and therefore no business was transacted thereat, nor was the said meeting adjourned to any other day. The said liquidator was not, as I am informed and believe, present at the said meeting.

Mr. Macpherson also referred to correspondence between the solicitors of the parties. The position of his client was this—he was perfectly willing to enforce the call if he could receive an indemnity from Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey for the costs which might be incurred in enforcing the call. He has no assets in hand, and he could not move on behalf of the applicants, because they would not give a guarantee for costs, and because they did not name some fit person whom they wished to take his place. He could not resign at once, because he had a duty to the shareholders. They would not agree to pay, and the liquidator had no funds to proceed against them. There were these recalcitrant directors, who had been guilty of many irregularities, and they might refuse to pay the call.

The Judge—The shareholders cannot do that, they must pay the calls. Have you no funds?

The Advocate General said the liquidator had Rs. 690 in hand, which would be quite sufficient to publish the notices in order to enforce the call.

Mr. Macpherson said there were commission charges to pay, and the above sum would not be sufficient. It was admitted that the only object of enforcing the call was to satisfy the claims of these two creditors, and the liquidator did not like to take the initiative. The case stood thus. His client alleged certain grave irregularities against the two directors, which might or might not be true, but he thought the shareholders might make a point of them, and he, therefore, wanted an indemnity for the costs which must be incurred in enforcing the call. He had no desire to remain further on the liquidation ; and he was ready to go if a proper person was named to succeed him. The Court would then see whether the liquidator's conduct was such as to justify his removal. The learned counsel read the affidavit of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the liquidator, which runs as follows :—

I, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the liquidator above named, make oath and say as follows :—

1. I have read the affidavit of Kessowjee Naik solemnly affirmed in this matter on the 21st day of July 1871, and I say that the statements contained in the 1st paragraph of the said affidavit are correct.

2. With reference to the sum of Rs. 1,15,000, mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of the said affidavit, I refer to the 7th paragraph of my affidavit filed in this matter on or about the 14th day of January 1871, and to the 3rd paragraph of my further affidavit filed on or about the 15th day of February 1871, and I say that the said sum was lent to me by the said Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey under the circumstances and upon the understanding in the said affidavits respectively set forth.

3. That the statements contained in paragraph 3 of the affidavit of the said Kessowjee Naik are substantially correct, with the exception that I have not yet been able to dispose of or collect all the assets of the said company.

4. That as regards the call made by me and referred to in the 4th paragraph of the said affidavit of Kessowjee Naik, I refer to the 7th and 8th paragraphs of my affidavit filed in this matter on the 15th day of February 1871, and I state that the true facts and circumstances in connection with such call are correctly set forth in the said two paragraphs to which I crave leave to refer.

5. That I positively deny the insinuation contained in the 5th paragraph of the affidavit of the said Kessowjee Naik that my refusal to enforce the calls was owing to the differences between the said Kessowjee Naik and myself, but I say that the true reasons for such refusal and all the facts in connection with this matter are very fully stated in my said two former affidavits, respectively filed in this matter on the 14th day of January and the 15th day of February last, to which, for brevity sake, I crave leave to refer.

6. That as regards the summons taken out by me, and referred to in the sixth and seventh paragraphs of the said affidavit of Kessowjee Naik, I repeat what I have already stated in my said two former affidavits (to which I again crave leave to refer), viz., that my sole object in applying to the Court was that I might obtain some direction or authority as to enforcing the call in question or closing the liquidation as provided by section 154 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

7. That with reference to the statements contained in the seventh paragraph of the affidavit of the said Kessowjee Naik, I say that the same do not correctly represent what passed at the hearing of the said Judge's summons, and I say that the said Mahomed Rowjee did not appear upon such summons as my friend or in support of my application for the Court's directions, but as I believe simply to protect his own interest as a shareholder and contributory of the company ; and I further say that the following is a true account of what passed when the application was being decided by the Court. The learned Judge on that occasion very distinctly expressed his opinion that my application to the Court was a proper one, and that I was fully justified in having made it, but that he did not feel that he could make any order for me either to enforce the call or close the liquidation, and the learned Judge then ordered that I should have my costs of the application paid out of the assets of the company, and that all other parties appearing on the said summons should pay their own costs ; and I further say that the learned Judge, in reply to the counsel respectively representing the said Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who asked that an order might be made for enforcement of the call, stated that he considered that there would be no objection to his making such order as regarded the shareholders, as any shareholder would have full opportunity of resisting such call, but that he would not make the order unless the said Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey would undertake to indemnify me against any costs which I might incur in enforcing the call and meeting the resistance of such shareholders ; and I further say that I was quite willing to consent to the order being made on those terms, but the said Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, declining to give such undertaking, no such order was made ; and I further say that I am aware that the learned Judge mentioned that it was in my power to resign, but I say that the wish of the other shareholders of the company, or of the majority of them, is, I believe, that I should not resign, and I submit therefore that I was perfectly justified in not taking the initiative in giving up the liquidation.

8. That beyond my desire to see that no injustice is done to the other shareholders by the said Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, I have no wish whatever to continue the liquidation of the company on a fit and proper person being appointed as liquidator in my stead, but I submit that before any order is made for me to give up the liquidation, the name of the proposed liquidator should be submitted for approval of the Court.

9. With regard to the 8th paragraph of the affidavit of the said Kessowjee Naik, I again deny the object which he there imputes to me in making the said application to the Court, and I say that it is most unbecoming of him to make such allegations when the learned Judge, by whom the matter was thoroughly investigated, has already expressed his decided opinion as stated in the 7th paragraph of this my affidavit.

His Lordship said the creditors had a right to their money ; and there being no assets, and the liquidator not being of such an adventurous nature as to incur costs on his own responsibility, should not the Court remove him?

Mr. Macpherson said his Lordship was not asked to do that ; the summons only asked that the liquidator should enforce the call or resign.

His Lordship asked, could not the Court remove him? If things had come to a dead-lock, would it not be reasonable to remove him?

Mr. Macpherson—We don't object to give up charge on a fit and proper person being named.

His Lordship said the only question was, whether he could find a proper person to be liquidator in the place of the present liquidator, who seemed to be an improper person, because he did not enforce the call, although there were no assets to pay the creditors. His Lordship did not think that, under the circumstances, he was a proper person; and it came to this, that the proper person should now be nominated.

The Advocate General mentioned Mr. Gamble, the official liquidator.

Mr. Macpherson—We have no objection. It is a pity the name was never mentioned before.

The Advocate General said he could not understand the plea that the liquidator had no funds, out of which to pay the costs of enforcing the call, for he had a right to call upon his (Mr. Scoble's) clients that instant, as contributories, to pay him no less a sum than Rs. 37,200, under an order made by His Lordship.

His Lordship said it appeared most extraordinary that the liquidator should not, under these circumstances, enforce the payment of the amount.

Mr. Macpherson—That is not so. They want to set off the amount due by them.

The Advocate General said it had been already ruled in the case of Gurney that a debt could not be set off against a call. Under his Lordship's order, his clients were liable to pay at once the sum of Rs. 37,200 ; and yet the liquidator said he had no funds, no assets. He could at once, if he chose, put himself in funds to enforce the call. The whole of the shareholders were opposed to the continuance of the liquidator in office ; and yet he chose to remain idle and never offered to resign. The offer made that day in his affidavit to resign had never been made before. It would not be stretching the point, said the learned counsel, if he remarked that these proceedings showed misconduct on the part of the liquidator. His quiescence, his *vis inertiæ* had tended much to the prejudice of the learned counsel's clients. They gave him repeated notice to enforce the call, but he did not enforce it, nor did he offer to resign. For the first time since October 1869 he said in his affidavit now that he was willing to resign. The learned counsel hoped his Lordship would mark his sense by mulcting him (the liquidator) in the costs for his obstructiveness.

Mr. Macpherson, in reply, said his client had always been willing to resign if a fit and proper person were named. He had done nothing to deserve the expressions used towards him by Mr. Scoble ; and he (the learned counsel) hoped his Lordship would arrive at the same conclusion.

Mr. Farran observed he had nothing to say against the nomination of Mr. Gamble, but he suggested that a meeting of the shareholders might be called for the appointment of a liquidator.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, in giving his decision, said the summons required Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed to enforce a call of Rs. 300 per share, or why he should not resign the office of liquidator. Whether the latter words were used as a courteous mode of asking that he should be removed, his Lordship was at a loss to say. It appeared the liquidator had no assets, and it was said that two shareholders were liable for a large sum, and yet he refrained from making the call and thereby putting himself in funds. If there was anything in the argument used, these gentlemen might have paid the call or given the indemnity. The Court could do nothing but dismiss the summons if Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia had not offered to resign on a proper person being appointed in his place. The Court has no power to make him resign, although it has power to remove. His Lordship thought the circumstances would have constituted due cause for the removal of the liquidator, for he had been acting in a manner which the creditors did not approve, and which had brought things to a dead-lock. Mr. Gamble had been named, and he was no doubt an unexceptionable person, but his Lordship thought the shareholders should be consulted. It was directed that a meeting of the company be called, with a view to the appointment of a liquidator in the place of N. A. Wadia, who undertook to resign at the meeting. The meeting to be held on Thursday, the 17th instant, at the office of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford. If a quorum of twelve shareholders did not attend, Mr. Gamble was to be appointed liquidator in the place of N. A. Wadia. The liquidator was to have his costs out of the estate. No order as to costs of the applicant.

COUNTERFEIT QUEEN'S COIN.

AT the Girgaum Police Court last week, Khooshalldas Gopaldas was charged with fraudulently being in possession of ninety-five counterfeits of the Queen's coin, and possessing instruments and materials for the purpose of using them in counterfeiting the Queen's coin.

Mr. James Brown said—I am the acting Superintendent of Police, C Division. On information received by me, I on the 29th June last, at about 8 and 9 o'clock p.m., went in company with police jemadar No. 5 and other police officers to first Coombarwada Street and there arrested the prisoner. He had a small parcel in his hand. This was the parcel which I now produce. I attempted to take that parcel from the prisoner's hand. He resisted. I had to take it forcibly from his hand. After I took the parcel from the prisoner I took him back from the street to his room on the second floor of his house in the same street. I held the parcel in my hand until I got into prisoner's room. There was a lamp burning in the room. I examined the parcel by the light of the lamp in the presence of the prisoner, the jemadar, a police constable, and a woman, who the prisoner said was his wife. The parcel contained five other small parcels, each containing ten rupees—being the same coins now produced, which appear to be counterfeit of the Queen's rupee. I then made up the bundle again and proceeded with the jemadar to search that room. I found in a window, on the middle cross-bar, this small pair of scales, with an imperfect counterfeit four anna piece. In a part of a cocoanut shell, in the same cross-bar, I found fastened in a piece of rag eleven unfinished counterfeit two anna pieces and four unfinished counterfeit Queen's rupees. In the same cross-bar I found two small files, which I now produce. In a small recess in the wall in the same room, and near the abovementioned window, I found a rag containing two triangular parts of a mould box, which I now produce ; also in the same window the round box with mould completely wrapped up in a rag, containing four impressions of a two anna piece. I searched the prisoner's box, now before the Court, and found in it two files, two packages of powder, a small hand-bill, a pair of fire tongs, and other articles now produced before the Court. I told one of the policemen to examine some of the earthen pots which appeared to contain grain. He in my presence took out a small rag from one of the pots which I took from him. I opened it and found it to contain four rupees, three half rupees, and twenty-two quarter rupees—they all appear to be counterfeit coins. I went searching round the room, and near the first window I found this earthen fire-pot. In it I found a quantity of wood ashes and some charcoal. The jemadar in my presence took down a bundle that was hanging against the wall—this leather bellows. A common country iron pestle and mortar were found near the box. Several other small articles were found in the room which were brought away, and are now produced here. The prisoner and all the articles now produced were removed to the Girgaum police station. The whole of the articles have been in my charge up to the present time. The prisoner said that one Dewjee had put the coins in the chatty and that other people had put other things in the room. He offered no explanation about the coins in his possession when arrested. Several witnesses were examined, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BRIG LETITIA, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE S.S. ETHIOPIA, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mrs. Rassam and eighteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. SATTARA, Captain J. J. Ballantine, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. J. P. Rapoza, and one deck passenger.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, Captain N. Roskell, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,044 chests of Malwa opium, 2,992 bales of cotton, and 46 cwt. of elephant teeth.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 7th August, to Saturday, 12th August 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,744	0	0
House Rate	19,152	13	9
Police Rate	5,559	11	3
Lighting do.	5,559	11	3
Water do.	5,765	8	11
Halalcore Cess	5,728	13	9
Market Fees	2,502	8	2
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	44	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	721	13	0
Fines and Penalties	240	12	0
Town Duties	6,894	6	7
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,100	0	0
Total Rs......	58,924	10	8

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ON Friday last, His Honor the First Judge gave verdict for Rs. 590 in favour of Tatia Nursujee, who sued Sudoba Bhavanjee for that amount, being balance of the price of fodder or dry grass supplied by the plaintiff Tatia at the defendant's request to a third party from 16th February to 5th May 1870. The suit was partly heard on the 12th June last, when it was adjourned to the 12th August, on the defendant's application, to enable him to produce an important witness who happened to be out of Bombay at the time. A further adjournment was again applied for on Friday last, on the ground of defendant's absence from Bombay. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, who appeared for the plaintiff, showed by evidence that defendant was in Bombay, and observed that the application was, to say the least, a very dishonest attempt on defendant's part to put off the case from time to time and to keep his client out of his money. His Honor thereupon decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

PERIOD OF LIMITATION APPLICABLE TO VAKEEL'S FEE.

CASE referred under Act X. of 1867, of his own motion, by Syed Hassan El Medini, Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat, for the decision of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, this 15th day of June 1871:—

ATMARAM KASIDAS V. PURSHOTUM KULLAN.

Amount of claim, Rs. 3-12-0.

This is a plaint to recover "Vakeel's fees" earned in a suit which was finally decided on the 31st of August 1866. The plaint was presented to this Court on the 22nd May 1871. It appears that "when there is no express contract making provision for the time at which payment is to be made, that the cause of action in respect of conducting or defending a suit accrues when the decision is passed in the suit, as the general rule is that the fee includes everything to be done by the pleader to the date of the decision." The cause of action in this case would thus appear to have accrued on the 31st of August 1866, and the plaint therefore would appear to have been presented after the expiration of three years from the date of the accruing of the cause of action. According to the following decisions of the Calcutta High Court, it would appear that the period of limitation applicable to the plaint under reference is three years. (I.) Rash Mohun Goswamy v. Issur Chunder Mookerjee, IX. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 113 ; (II.) Kashinath Roy Chowdry v. Ishur Chunder Mookerjee, V. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 297 ; (III.) Dwarkanath Moitro v. T. J Kenny, ibid, Small Cause Court References, p. 1. When the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall begin to operate, under the second schedule, article 85, the period of limitation for a suit of this description will also be three years. The plaintiff, however, has represented to me that the Bombay High Court has decided in a special appeal that the period of limitation applicable to the plaint under reference is six years. No such decision is to be found in the published reports. I therefore requested him to furnish me with the number of the special appeal in which such a decision has been passed, and although time was granted to him on not less than half a dozen occasions to produce the number, he has not as yet been able to do so. If I myself had known the number, I would have certainly taken steps to acquaint myself with the said decision.

Humbly venturing to follow the Calcutta decisions, in ignorance of a contrary decision (if any) of the Bombay Court, I am of opinion that the period of limitation applicable to the plaint under reference is three years, and that therefore it is now barred, and consequently it should be rejected. In order to avoid finding myself in opposition to any ruling of the honourable Court on this subject, I have deemed it advisable to make this reference.

The High Court passed the following judgment on the above reference :—

The Small Cause Court should in this case follow the cases which it has quoted, rather than the idle suggestion of the plaintiff, unsupported by an available reference to any decision lending support to it.

RAO BAHADOOR VISHNU PARSHURAM RANADE.

(*Indu-Prakash.*)

To our sad lot has fallen the duty of chronicling the death of Rao Bahadoor Vishnu Parshuram Ranade, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sholapore, a gentleman in whom Government has lost an extremely valuable servant, the public a writer and speaker of uncommon ability, and the cause of reform one of its staunchest champions. The deceased gentleman was suffering from aneurism of the right aorta for nearly two years past, and fell a prey to it suddenly on the morning of Tuesday last, the 8th instant. There was nothing unusual with him for two or three days previous except a slight fever, but on the morning of the 8th the artery suddenly burst and death was instantaneous. The deceased was aged forty-one years.

Rao Bahadoor Vishnu Parshuram Ranade's family was in very poor circumstances in his boyhood, and he was emphatically a self-taught and self-made man. Whatever English education he received at school was in the Government English school at Poona under Mr. Easdale, where he subsequently became an assistant master. He was thence appointed master of the Sappers and Miners School at Poona in the year 1850. Thence he was transferred to the Inam Commission in April 1852, in which department he served for about eleven years, being appointed to the Sub-Assistant Inam Commissionership in 1855. On the abolition of that department he was appointed in the Revenue Department as a Deputy Collector on 3rd December 1862, and to the day of his death he continued in that line, rising through its several grades vouchsafed to the natives, till he was very nearly at the top of it.

The official superiors of the deceased are perhaps in a better position than ourselves to bear testimony to his great worth as a public servant; but the single fact that the regulation and management of the Pandharpoor fair lay with him consecutively for three years, since Government began to look after its regulation, speaks eloquently for his tact, ability, determination of purpose, and energy. The Pandharpoor fair, where about a hundred thousand persons congregate twice a year, was the hot-bed centre of cholera which decimated the visiting pilgrims and spread the contagion far and wide in all directions. Sir Bartle Frere's Government thought it incumbent, as guardians of public health, to make proper sanitary arrangements at the fair, whatever they thought about the fair itself in a religious point of view. Rao Bahadoor Vishnu Parshuram Ranade, as District Deputy Collector of Sholapoor, was principally entrusted with the management of the fair, and to his excellent arrangements we owe it that the Pandharpoor fairs ceased to be the hot-bed centre of cholera. His task was indeed onerous. The sanitary regulation of a hundred thousand persons suddenly congregated together, full of prejudices against the arrangements that made them comfortable, healthy, and clean, against their own habits, was no easy task. During the week of the fair, Mr. Ranade had to knock about day and night without rest, looking to the wants and requirements of the enormous multitude of pilgrims. He had to fight a legal fight with the worshippers of the idol, who would suffocate the visitors to the temple to death, to open new doors into the inner sanctuary of the temple. The labours of regulating the fair, such as Mr. Ranade underwent, were indeed excessive, and he had expressed to his friends that if he could guess of any cause that brought on the dangerous disease, which at last proved fatal, it was his excessive exertions during the Pandharpoor fairs. His last report on the fair was published and highly applauded by Government, and if Pandharpoor fairs still continue free from cholera and other epidemics, the merit of it is greatly due to the first hand that laid the plan, carried it out, and reduced the whole to a system.

With ordinary men, in the situation of the deceased gentleman, their official career is all that can be said of them in reference to the public. But with the subject of this article, his official career formed only a part of his public usefulness. Gifted by nature with singular wit and facility of expression, he from early youth distinguished himself as an eloquent speaker and a writer of singular ability. Imbued with patriotic feelings from his boyhood, the very first work he produced, while in his teens, was a Marathi translation of the life of Washington, which he presented to the Dakshina Prize Committee, and which we are happy to say is now in the press and will shortly be out. His last production was one of the two prize essays written for the *Bombay Gazette* on the social phase of the Hindoo Widow Marriage Question, and published in that journal some time ago. Alas! the cruel hand of disease obliged him to put down his pen, and write no more since that time. His distinguished field of public usefulness is however not yet told. His *forté* lay in his powers as a journalistic writer in the English language. He had a natural fondness for newspaper writing, and, possessed of keen powers of observation, natural wit, and remarkable facility of expression, as said above, his productions bore a peculiar stamp of excellence and merit which was unrivalled. To the Poona English papers, to the late Bombay *Indian Banner*, to the *Rast Goftar*, when it had an English department, and lastly to this our own journal, he contributed frequently, unknown to the public, and many a time to the editors themselves. And now is the time to acknowledge publicly his great, invaluable, and never-to-be-forgotten services to this journal, and through it to the public. It is but gratitude to declare, on this occasion, the reason for journalistic secrecy no longer existing, that this journal owes its present position in a great measure to the disinterested exertions of the deceased gentleman. He, with two or three others, gave their helping hand and fostering care to it in the commencement of its career, when it had yet to form its character, establish its position, and gain the means of living. At such a time its English articles were written principally by the deceased gentleman for nearly a year, without ever uttering a single word of the great services he had performed, or ever accepting a single pie as remuneration. Those who know well the commencement of this journal will recollect the remarkably able articles which appeared in it, and which made a great sensation in the first year of its career. We may instance the one on "Tours of Government officials through the Districts" which led to a circular from Sir Bartle Frere's Government to the officers on the subject. The writer of this notice knows of instances wherein Europeans after reading particular articles in the *Indu Prakash* could not persuade themselves to believe that they were from a native, and one of them actually had betted a thousand rupees should a particular article turn out to be really written by a native. The bet could not of course be then accepted, but we are now free to declare that that and the other articles were all from the pen of the deceased gentleman. We have entered upon these details which on other occasions would be improper and uncalled-for, as the last tribute and acknowledgment of the obligations of the gentleman upon this journal.

There is yet another topic on which we must dwell in noticing the public career of the late Rao Bahadoor Vishnu Parshuram Ranade. We mean his part in the great widow marriage movement. He was one of the seven who took the lead, called upon the sympathizers to declare how far they would be able to act, and actually came down to Bombay on leave to be present at the solemnization of the first marriage in 1869. He was of course excommunicated along with others, but nothing moved by the inconveniences put to on its account, by the pressure of relatives and old-fashioned friends, or the dire prospect of death, of which he was perfectly conscious and apprised by his medical advisers, he continued staunch to the cause till the moment of death, and would listen to no cowardly and ignoble propositions of yielding though he had such influence with Shankaracharya himself that he could have made his peace by a simple verbal yielding. He was the man to act as he spoke, and we exhort our readers to read once more and act up to his pathetic exhortation (we can now declare it to be his) which appeared in this journal in its issue of 13th August 1869, under the title of "The late Remarriage and its Friends."

It has given us considerable pain to observe a heartless paragraph in the *Poona Observer*, reproduced in the local dailies, about the deceased gentleman, headed, "Death of an Excommunicated Hindu." The para is full of wicked intention in the heading and tone in which the melancholy event is noticed, and the manner in which the names of only some of the friends who attended the funeral of the deceased have been mentioned. The paragraph is a disgrace to an English journal that professes the cause of advancement and reform. It has been mentioned that the deceased was burnt without the usual ceremonies. For ourselves, we have not been able to get certain information on the point ; but what of it, granting it to be true? It shows nothing disparaging of the deceased but the baseness of the living. We know for certain that there are plenty of friends true to the cause and priests to co-operate with them in Poona who could have ensured the due solemnization of all funeral rites. If the relations of the deceased, through fear of the orthodox or an ignoble desire of avoiding all trouble or danger to themselves, have chosen not to perform the usual rites, the blame and disgrace is upon their heads. As to the deceased, we can speak from personal knowledge that he cared not a straw as to what became of his body after he was dead, so long as he continued staunch to his principles while he was living. When very ill last year at Belgaum he had left instructions with his sister never to allow any penance to approach him, living or dead, on account of his part in the widow marriage cause, and to dispose of his body when dead in any manner she could, without any expiatory ceremonies. With such strong faith, it is merely an index of the baseness of the living if proper rites are not performed when they can be performed. It is also a great mistake to think that by writing such wicked paragraphs, the living champions will be disheartened. With profound faith in God they will persevere in the righteous cause, not caring for the troubles or the indignities of the ignorant, with a constant prayer in their heart that God may give them strength to fight the battle of their widowed sisters and daughters, and come glorious out of the strife.

A TRUE HERO.—The *New York Tribune* mentions one of the noblest instances of self-sacrifice for the benefit of others, which it has been our privilege to record. It occurred within the last few weeks at Michigan city, Indiana. John Olvany was sailing on Lake Michigan with three friends, who were family men, he himself being a bachelor. A gust capsized the boat. The four clung to the gunwale, but it soon became evident that they were one too many for the little craft *inverted*, and that all must perish unless one let go. There was no time to be lost. John Olvany, seeing the state of the case, said to the others, "You all have families ; I am alone, good bye." He let go his hold, and was drowned. The others clung to the boat and were saved. John Olvany's memory deserves to be cherished. Such heroism ought to be celebrated in immortal verse, and enshrined in the annals of the nation.

THE LAHORE ASSAULT CASE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

COURT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.
3rd and 4th August, 1871.

ASSAULT.—H. W. Cranley was charged under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code with assaulting Mr. R. H. B. Stevens, with intent to commit grievous hurt.

Before R. W. Trafford, Esq., officiating Deputy Commissioner. Prosecution by Mr. Reynolds; the accused defended by Mr. Spitta.

The main particulars of this case were summarised in our editorial columns of 4th instant. [These were republished in the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday.]

Complainant deposed that on the night of 2nd instant he slept on a charpoy on the railway platform at Meean Meer station. Awoke on hearing his name called, saw a gun presented close to his face, knocked it up and grappled with it, calling for help to Mr. Murray who slept in the room within. A scuffle ensued in which the gun was seized, and defendant made over to the platform police guard. It was dark in the verandah, and he first recognized Mr. Cranley by the voice, which alone awoke him. Defendant cried, "So you are Mr. Stevens, and I have got you now," or words to that effect. Did not appear to be the worse of liquor at the time. This happened between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant. Did not notice the moon, there was a sort of twilight.

Mr. W. Murray, stationmaster Meean Meer, slept in his own room on the night in question ; Mr. Stevens on a charpoy in the verandah. Ran outside on hearing Stevens call, and found him close to his bed struggling with defendant for possession of the gun. Got between them, and also seized the gun. Let off the left barrel, the lock of which was on half-cock. Could not say if the right lock was at cock or half-cock, as it was covered by the hands of the combatants. Stevens asked him to fire off the barrels. Could only manage the left one. He then unclasped Cranley's hand, and Stevens fired off the remaining barrel. Could not say if it had been previously on cock or half-cock. He cocked the left barrel himself. Cranley asked to be permitted to fire off the second barrel, and when it was discharged by Stevens threatened to come again and do for them all next time. Made the gun and its owner over to the police. Believed the gun was charged with ball. The recoil was very strong, and some twigs were cut clean off where he fired into a tree. Cranley again broke loose and fought with Stevens, and he separated them again. Cranley asked for his gun back again ; in the second scuffle he was knocked off the platform. He said he had come with the intention of swinging for it, and would come again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spitta—Cranley was married to his (witness's) wife's mother. Had been on good terms previous to the assault upon Miss Moynihan. Was not so at present. Stevens was his visitor on the night of the assault ; had slept at the station on one or two former occasions. Miss Moynihan was living with her sister, wife of witness. Had heard it said in Court that Stevens had made a statement injurious to the young lady. The appearance of the tree next morning attracted his attention. The tender branches were cut clean through. It was from this that he inferred the gun to have been loaded with ball.

Mr. Stevens recalled—Thinks the gun was on full-cock when he got it away from defendant. Witness did not cock it. It was of course on full-cock when he discharged the second barrel. Does not think the lock could have slipped back during the struggle.

Doorga Deen was fanning Stevens with a hand punkah. Saw Mr. Cranley, who walked two or three times up and down, and asked witness if that were not Stevens on the bed.

Mr. Stevens lying down in Court, this witness went through a pantomimic representation of the defendant's action with the gun, pressing it athwart complainant's chest with an energy that seemed to distress the lungs of the latter, and taking point blank aim at his face after rousing him in that eccentric manner.

Jaie Singh, railway policeman, was on guard. Saw defendant enter the station with a gun under his arm. Defendant asked him what sahibs were there? He, defendant, then went into the office and spoke to a Baboo, and afterwards walked two or three times up and down the platform. Presently heard complainant calling out ; heard the two reports, and running up with three or four others, secured the defendant. There was moonlight enough by which to identify him.

Mr. Stevens again recalled—Was awoke by the defendant calling him. Did not feel the gun pressed on his body ; when he awoke it was close to his face. He sharply knocked it up and immediately grappled it.

Gunnesh Pershad, railway telegraph peon, was on duty. Defendant asked him what sahib was station master. Replied Mr. Murray. Were there any babalogue about. Witness replied No, only Mr. Murray and memsahib. Corroborates the other evidence in main points.

The telegraph Baboo not turning up when called, it was agreed to accept his statement to the police that Cranley asked him if Mr. Murray was in the station, and being answered in affirmative went out gun in hand, presently the Baboo heard voices and reports of the gun.

Defendant admitted that there was nothing in his dog-cart but a bottle of beer. This was confirmed by the police inspector who took charge.

After a few words from counsel on either side, Mr. Trafford observed that the evidence went to disprove the more serious portion of the charge, as under the circumstances deposed to there was nothing to have prevented Cranley inflicting "grievous hurt," had such been his design. There could be no doubt, however, that the assault was a very aggravated one, and he should sentence Mr. Cranley, under Act VIII. of 1853, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' imprisonment, and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace to all Her Majesty's subjects for 12 months, himself in Rs. 500 and two sureties in Rs. 500 each.

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a District Court Martial, assembled at Dalhousie, on 3rd July, Assistant Apothecary William Waldron, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the Convalescent Depot at Dalhousie, was arraigned on the following charge :—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances :—1st—In having, at Dalhousie, on the 6th June 1871, neglected to issue in person, or to superintend the issue of medicines prescribed for the hospital patients under his charge, in consequence of which neglect a wrong medicine was given by a native dresser to Private Charles Howard, 92nd Regiment, one of the said patients. 2nd—In having, at Dalhousie, on the 7th June 1871, neglected to attend at his ward of the Convalescent Depot Hospital, at the time of the regular morning visit of Assistant Surgeon John Henry Beath, the medical officer in charge. 3rd—In having, at Dalhousie, on the 7th June 1871, when questioned by Assistant Surgeon John Henry Beath, in medical charge of the Convalescent Depot Hospital, as to a written paper of instructions for the medical subordinates of the hospital, which had been given to him, the prisoner, on the 5th June 1871, for his guidance, falsely denied that he had ever received the said paper. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, with the exception of the 3rd instance, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

WE fear the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway authorities have hardly discharged their duty to the public in the emergency arising out of the damage done to the line by the present floods. Such is the opinion at any rate not only of travellers (whose impartiality might be warped by the personal inconvenience experienced), but of residents at Umballa and Saharanpore. The great and deplorable disasters to the line offered conspicuous opportunities to the management for exhibiting energy and resource, which opportunities do not seem to have been embraced. A few days ago there were three breaks in the line between Saharanpore and Umballa. The first break occurred 14 miles from Saharanpore, a little on this side of the Jumna ; the second and third were only a quarter of a mile apart (and may therefore be considered as a single one) about 21 miles from Umballa. Now common sense would seem to suggest that the only portion of the line which needed to be closed to locomotives was that between the first and third breaks. Trains might have been run from Saharunpore to the first break, and from Umballa to the third ; and for the interval of about 15 miles a service of trollies might have been organized—at least so say observers on the spot. The authorities, however, allege difficulties, the principal one being, if we are rightly informed, the want of spare trollies. No question but there must have been difficulties, but it is in meeting difficulties that the capacity of a management is shown. There may have been technically no "spare trollies," but does any one suppose that if Lord Mayo had been coming down, spare trollies would not have been discovered? As it is, fifty miles of railway were closed to traffic on account of a single gap of fifteen miles.—*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL DISTINCTIONS FOR NATIVES.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

WE have, in common with other people, had frequent occasion to notice the indifference, if we are not indeed justified in calling it aversion, on the part of the British Government, to the employment of honorary distinctions as a means of economical administration. Few require to be told that a man will do a great deal for his pay if it be accompanied with kindness and an appeal to those principles of his nature which raise him above the brute beast—his self-respect, his honesty and his consciousness that the work he turns out is of some consequence to those by whom he is surrounded. It will be found that those masters who adhere the least to this policy in their treatment of their workmen are always the worst served ; while the effect of the coolie-driving system (as it may not be inappropriately called) is to render both driver and driven mutually suspicious, resentful, and in the latter particularly to generate those habits of falsehood and evasion by which the hard task-master is always circumvented. To the self-contained and self-sustaining Englishman, a sense of duty in any grade of life whatever is a sufficient stimulus to exertion. But of all that is worth admiring in human nature, what is there to equal the calm courage, the tenacity of devotion to a simple, practical purpose once perceived, which distinguishes the British workman? His has been an education through centuries of history which probably no other nation can rival, and it has left him the wonderfully cool-headed dauntless fellow that he is—with nothing to occupy him but that which is set to be done for the day before him—and to which he devotes himself with an abandonment and energy which must command success. And success is the reward of all Englishmen ; the god they worship, to the exclusion of all things else, trifles such as honours and crosses and ribbons coming afterwards only as the gilding for the ornament and decoration of the crown of life. Hence it is that in England no man looks for any recognition of his services, whether from the Government or from the nation, until he has achieved something really worthy in his line ; and this niggardliness of praise and encouragement they carry with them wherever they go. In their colonies, there are absolutely no distinctions of a local character bestowed by Government ; being all British they must look to the mother country for favours of this description. Of course, no inconvenience is felt and no complaints heard, because no one has any knowledge of a different state of things, but is it not worth while asking that things might be better if they were a little different?

In India out of sheer necessity a more liberal line has been followed, but that even very partially. With but a spare hand has the British Government showered down sunnuds conferring the titles of Rajah and Nawab, for which hundreds could be named at this moment not only eager but thoroughly deserving, whose exaltation would be a pride to the nations in the empire to which they severally belong. But of official distinctions there has been none, except perhaps the Star of India, which again is not purely official, and is placed so high as to be beyond the reach of aspiration of those whose cause we happen to advocate. "Roy Bahadoor" and "Khan Bahadoor" might be also more extensively bestowed on men who have done eminent service to the State ; while the elevation of special classes of appointments, or of those to which salaries up to a certain limit are attached, to the gazetted grade, would be fraught, we are certain, with incalculable advantages requiring no additional establishment or extra cost from the public treasury. It would make the appointments tenfold more respectable than they were before, ensure better treatment for the incumbents from their superiors than they now receive, and make it possible to dispose of the immense patronage in the various offices subordinate to the Bengal Government on some thing like principle.

INDIAN ITEMS

THE WEATHER AT HYDERABAD is described as being all that it can be desired to be ; it has seldom been so cool as it has been lately ; a blanket at night is said to be very desirable. We hear it is whispered there that the visitors who have honoured the station are most agreeably surprised to find a climate so pleasant, so charming, so infinitely superior to Kurrachee! But we will not say too much, lest the powers-that-be should think of transferring the head quarters of the province to that pretty spot, and thereby hasten the decade of Kurrachee!—*Sindian*, Aug. 12

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AT KURRACHEE.—Owing to recent reductions in the European forces here, the services of the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Schumack, as military chaplain, have been dispensed with, and the salary of the Rev. Mr. Pagani, as chaplain-in-chief, has been cut down to Rs. 150 per mensem. The Roman Catholic community of the station has been called upon by its pastors to contribute towards the support of the Rev. Mr. Schumack, and so prevent his being obliged to leave. His departure from the station, it has been urged, would be a serious loss, inasmuch as his co-operation is essentially needed to meet the spiritual wants of a large community. It is to be hoped the appeal will be liberally and willingly responded to.—*Ibid.*

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS.—The parties implicated in the alleged frauds at Jacobabad, regarding which particulars have been furnished to our readers, have moved the Sudder Court through their pleaders, Messrs. Dyaram and Oodhayram, to have the preliminary investigation into their case held either in Kurrachee, or at Hyderabad, assigning as a reason that justice will not be done to them at Jacobabad, where the authorities are strongly biassed against them. The accused Wussunmull, the mooktyarkar, adduces in support of his request for a transfer of the trial, the fact of an *animus* being evinced towards him ever since he gave evidence on the trial of a man charged with murder, who was convicted and sentenced to death, but who, on appeal to the Sudder Court, was acquitted and discharged ; the acquittal of the man, Wussunmull alleges, was brought about through the testimony given by him. The pleaders for the accused have, moreover, impressed on the attention of the Court that there is a particular method adopted by Sindhis of keeping accounts, and that the deficiency said to exist will be found to be no deficiency at all when the accounts are closely overhauled and carefully enquired into. That the accused have requested Colonel Phayre to submit the accounts to any dufturdar, but that Colonel Phayre has refused to accede to the request. The Sudder Court will give its decision to-day on the motion made for the transfer of the case.—*Ibid.*

THE KURRACHEE PALATIAL BARRACKS.—We have been given to understand that the masons and others who were engaged on the new barracks here, and who have recently been thrown out of employment, have addressed a petition to the Commissioner in Sind, representing the unfortunate plight in which they have been placed by the sudden stoppage of the works, and soliciting that these be continued. The petitioners have gone further and given a most pitiable account of their circumstances, which they describe as verging on destitution. In the event of the Commissioner not being inclined, or not having the power to order a renewal of the works, the petitioners, who state that there are about fifteen-hundred of them, prefer the modest request that assistance be given to them to enable them to return from whence they came ; they estimate the cost attendant on their going back, at something like fifteen rupees per head! The cream of the joke, however, is that some dozens of the signatures to the petition are those of parties of substance, well-to-do and influential contractors, holding positions in their particular line of trade, equal if not superior to the status occupied by their late employers. The query suggests itself in reference to such men, as to whether they were aware of the purport or contents of the petition when they signed it. From what we learn, the petition itself is an idea of the barrack contractors.—*Ibid.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—[illegible] Ambasamoodrum, in the Tinnevelly district, informs the *Madras Athenæum* of a very lucky escape that took place near that town a few days ago. A large canal branches off from the Tambrapoorni river near its source ; and a poor villager attempted to cross the river through the anicut and had got half way when the force of the water, in consequence of the recent freshes in the Tambrapoorni, carried him away to a distance of 100 yards. He managed to cling to a tree that happened to be in the bed of the river, and having climbed high enough to be out of the reach of the water, remained there for three days, according to our correspondent, before he could be rescued. The water was six feet above the anicut, and the banks of the river were, in consequence of the freshes and rains, eighty yards each from the tree. After many unsuccessful attempts, the tahsildar of Ambasamoodrum managed by means of a rocket to get a cord thrown to the man, and a rope was then easily drawn across either end and fastened to the tree and the bank. Communication having been thus effected, the man made his way from the tree, but while a little more than half way he was for the second time washed away by the current, his strength being almost exhausted from cold and long abstinence. He was fortunately carried by the river into comparatively still water, and by the directions of the of the tahsildar two men went into the river and got him out more dead than alive.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE OOTACAMUND POST OFFICE.—Since writing for our Tuesday's issue, we have obtained the following more accurate particulars of the explosion at the Post Office on Sunday last. The banghy mail of that day consisted of three bags containing forty parcels ; twenty-eight were contained in two of the bags, and the remaining twelve in the third. It was in this bag that the explosion occurred. The seals of all the bags were examined as usual by the Postmaster, and he had scarcely retired to his private apartments when a tremendous noise brought him back to ascertain the cause. The rooms of the office, it is said, were so filled with smoke, that the Postmaster who essayed entry by a back door had to relinquish the attempt and proceed to the front entrance. Here a lot of ladies and gentlemen returning from the afternoon service at Saint Stephen's had congregated, attracted by the report as well as the escape of smoke from the chimneys. On entering the main room of the office, the second clerk—a native—was found lying on the floor in a state of insensibility, but a few good shakes brought him to himself, when he uttered the incomprehensible words reported in our last—'My belly is smoking.' A peon of the office it was also found had been wounded in the neck by some pieces of broken glass. The contents of bag No. 3 laid about in glorious confusion ; the window nearest the explosion, and the Postmaster's desk next to it, were shattered to pieces ; all the other glass windows had suffered injury more or less. The repairs now being executed by Captain Morant, we are told, will cost Rupees 130. The explosion, it is thought, was caused not by the spontaneous ignition of a canister of gunpowder, but a packet of fulminating mixture intended for some sporting gentleman hereabouts. How fortunate it was that this mixture did not choose to go off on the back of the banghy runner! It would have involved the necessity on the State of providing for his family. The sender of the fulminating mixture, or whatever else it was, and the addressee, are we believe both unknown at present.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail.*)

IN Japan the political situation is not changed. A typhoon has occurred, and a tidal wave has done much damage at Hiogo. Some lives were lost, and nearly half-a-million dollars worth of property destroyed.

Corea news is the most important of the fortnight. Mr. W. F. Mayers, H. B. M. Consul at Chefoo, has succeeded in rescuing two British subjects from the Corean authorities. He did so in H.M.S. Ringdove. A German subject, likewise held in imprisonment, was also demanded, but not obtained, though an officer of the N. G. frigate Hertha accompanied the expedition.

The U. S. fleet has returned from the Corea, and is now at Chefoo or Shanghai. Lieut. McKee's body received funeral honours at Shanghai, and was placed on board a steamer to be conveyed home.

Much excitement has been caused by the posting in Fatshan, Canton and neighbourhood, of placards inimical to foreigners and descriptive of the sale of some imaginary "genii powder." Mr. Hughes (H.M.'s Consul at Canton) has taken up the matter ; and the Viceroy has promised his support in allaying the agitation.

The claim for damages brought against the Attorney General of Hongkong by Kwok Asing, for reiterated arrests on charges connected with the coolie tragedy on board the Nouvelle Penelope, was submitted to a jury and disallowed.

THE THICKNESS OF A CHINAMAN'S SKULL.—Klings are remarkable for the thinness, and Chinese for the thickness, of their skulls. A blow which would send a mild Hindoo into the middle of next week has barely any effect when it falls upon the pate of a Chinaman. Here is an instance which would seem to bear us out in this opinion. On Wednesday evening a serious assault was committed on Macalister Road, on a Chinaman. The man had come out of a gambling house in the vicinity where he had made up a good purse. His refusal to remain any longer playing annoyed his companions, and as soon as he had got fairly out of the house, they fell upon him and ill-treated him. The fellow received a blow on the head, which caused a wound *one inch deep and seven inches in length*. The blow must have been inflicted with tremendous force to have caused a wound of this nature, and broken the stick which was one of the kind used by water-carriers, and was made of the hardest wood available. The "recipient's" skull was evidently harder still.—*Penang Gazette*.

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THE FATSHAN AGITATION.

(*Overland China Mail*, July 21.)

We are enabled to place before our readers translations of three or four of the placards circulated or posted in Canton and Fatshan relating to the "Shan Sin Fan," or genii powder. From later advices we learn that, in some of the broadsheets set up before the gaze of the Fatshan and Inpo mobs, a sum of dolrs. 50 is offered for a live foreigner, while a dead foreigner is estimated only at dolrs. 10, and a live native Christian is valued at dolrs. 30. Such a state of things, existing as it doubtless does on account of the gentry and the puffed-up literary classes, never could have lasted till now, had a strong, firm, and determined policy of common sense been applied towards the Chinese in every instance of departure from strict treaty obligations. It is to be hoped we may ere long obtain something in the shape of a tangible policy in China, and not continue this shilly-shallying, which is calculated to undo all that has been already done towards the civilisation and enlightenment of the great Empire, on the outskirts of which we are now graciously permitted to trade. It is pleasant, amid this unpleasant prospect, to see that H. B. M.'s Consul at Canton is bestirring himself in the matter of the present agitation. We understand that the Viceroy has expressed his detestation of the sentiments and statements contained in the placards referred to, and that steps have been taken to trace out and to arrest those who have been instrumental in their public display. It is also stated that the high native official alluded to has assured the Consul that everything will be done which is possible to preserve the peace. If Mr. Hughes will only see that these promises are fairly carried out, he will deserve well, not only of his country but of his Government.

The feature of antagonism to the Mandarins is somewhat interesting, and bears a resemblance to complaints in the North against over-taxation. It is rumoured that the authorities of Fatshan have begged to be allowed to resign their offices, so as to get clear of threatening trouble. Certainly the excitement presents a strange medley of mysterious motives and apparently uncertain objects; and it is not surprising, as the Mandarins are in favour of peace, that they should seek to be liberated from office. By the translations given below the Home Government may realize the ignorant and bitter hatred of those with whom treaty obligations have been entered into by civilized nations; and the necessity for firm enlightenment by frequent displays of power may become self-evident. The documents are as follows:—

(Translations.)

There is at present a set of idle vagabonds or old gossips, who, taking advantage of some previous acquaintanceships to introduce themselves into the families of people, used plausible words and pleasing countenances to communicate that they had a kind of pills called "The San Sin Fan" (genii powder) for distribution to people. That these pills could increase longevity, and possessed a variety of other good qualities too numerous to be fully set forth. Many honest people had been duped by them into the belief that if they used these pills to make their dumplings with, the dumplings would rise to an extraordinary extent, or if they used them as food in any other shape, the effect would be extremely beneficial. But after having taken these pills, the males would mostly suffer from swollen feet, while females would from enlargement of the bellies, as in pregnancy. After a while, the sufferers would die off, unless their constitutions were extremely strong, and their systems most firm, or unless the family were in the habit of practising charity. These might not suffer, and the utmost they would get was sickness only.

There is also a set of heartless and treacherous men and women, who aver that this disease is not curable by any save by the barbarians. This was at first not believed, but when the native doctors were called in and failed in their numerous remedies, the sufferers were obliged to seek the barbarians for medical treatment. As soon as the foreign medicine was administered, the disease was half cured. When another dose was sought for, the root of the disease was completely eradicated. From the rich, sums of thousands of dollars were exacted, while the poor would be forced to become converts, before they would be willing to give them the second dose of medicine. Though the disease was cured upon the administration of the second dose, yet the sufferers would be unsound in their minds, so that they were very glad to become converts. From this, it would appear that the spread of this poison, in its mild form, would jeopardise life, while in its severe form would overthrow ancestry and destroy lineage. This indeed is no small matter! Your servant (the author) having had many of his intimate friends suffering from the poison, is afflicted in mind and grieved by the sight. He therefore specially brings forward what he has seen with his own eyes and what he has repeatedly heard spoken of, to notify his countrymen, with the hope that the goodly-disposed persons, who are delighted in doing good acts, would, in their turn, spread this information. Their merit in doing so would be boundless!

Some people having obtained a kind of powder which is called "Shan Sin Fan," it is now distributed everywhere. It is said that this powder can avert calamities, &c. &c. But this powder is compounded with a poison, which, if taken by mistake, would cause, within one hundred days, pains in the stomach or enlargement of the belly. People should not be heedless. A recipe which has been divinely obtained from the Wa To god (the god of the Chinese Medical Faculty) is herewith set forth below. It is capable of counteracting the effect of this poisonous powder.

(Two recipes are here given, one of which is vermilion taken with honey.)

Lately the barbarians have used under-handed means to injure people; the instances are [illegible] women and young girls to become converts, and to have lewd intercourse with them. Women and girls originally knew the rules of propriety, and when they saw that the barbarians were detestable from their features and their difference of race, how was it possible that they should become converts and be associated with them? It is to be regretted that the perverse barbarians did not begrudge the expenditure of money to employ all means to bribe people to go in disguise of Taoa priests, or to get old procuresses, to mix themselves amongst the villagers, falsely proclaiming that an epidemic was nigh at hand, and adopting the course of distributing the poison under the name of "Shan Sin Fan." It was distributed to all the village women and girls, causing them to mix this poisonous powder with the rice flour to make into dumplings, and saying that if the pastry was first offered to the deities, and then taken, it had the power to save them from danger. Oh they little thought that, when this poison was once partaken of, the males would, after the lapse of twenty days, have their feet swollen, and the females their bellies enlarged! The cure was said to be difficult, and it was with no other object but to induce people to become converts, saying that those who were willing could be cured. This was only to cause women and girls, when they were once converts, to let the barbarians have free sexual intercourse with them. Considering that the women and girls, for no fault of their own, have suffered from their poison, and subsequently from ravishment, this is indeed what every man is angry at. Whenever there is this class of people come to the village to distribute the poisonous medicine, whether they are males or females, they are to be treated as vagabonds, and visited with severe punishment. They must by no means be shielded. It is thus that the lives of the living people can be preserved, and that they may not fall into the trick of the perverse barbarians. This is widely circulated with the hope that the kind-hearted and the goodly-disposed persons would copy this and communicate from one to another. Their merits in so doing would be boundless.

(The following are given in rhymed verses):—

Kwangtung is unlucky; the barbarians are cruel; enticing people to become proselytes; and ravishing people. The Mandarins now-a-days; are subservient to the foreign devils. They permit themselves to be coerced by the barbarians, and act as if they were the six species of domestic animals. They issued proclamations to oppress people; but which everybody would not submit to. The chapel, though rebuilt; would most assuredly be burnt down. It would be set on fire and destroyed; the converts would be arrested; if the foreigners be not killed; wrong be to those that receive salaries from the Sovereign. You should turn back your heads, while it is yet early; and be repented instantly. To subdue the foreign States and to tranquilise the kingdom are to save the people from disgrace.

The poetry has it (here follow four poetical verses):—

Ye wearers of courtier's clothes on your persons, and wearers of courtier's caps on your heads! You are situated above the people and your exactions are not relaxed. Ye incapable Mandarins, are servants to the devils; the officials of the four courts are guarding the doors of the chapel.

Written by Koon Moong Choong [this is a fictitious name, meaning Choong, to the alarming bell,] the general for the extermination of the tyrannical, the tranquilizing of the peaceful, for the subduing of the foreign States, and the settlement of the kingdom.

Our latest advices from Fatshan state that the Mandarins are doing all they can to restore order, but that, as the gentry refuse to co-operate with them, they are not quite sure of their ability to keep the peace. As Fatshan is a city of nearly 400,000 inhabitants, and as the garrison numbers some 500, the fear of the authorities are by no means unreasonable. The chief military Mandarin complains of the small force at his commands; but we trust that their services may not be required. One thing is certain: the gentry of the district ought to be taught a lesson which they could not easily forget.

The value of Coral.—We are pleased to hear that the Neapolitan coral fishers this year have been very successful; but there is no chance, we believe, of the price being lowered, so increasing is the demand for this article since American tourists arrive in Naples in such numbers. Good pink coral is now worth about fifty times its weight in gold; what will it be if the mania continues for a few years more?—*Malta Times*, June 28.

Jealousy—A Little Scene.—It is not often that people are mistaken on a mere question of identity (writes a correspondent), but sometimes such things will occur. A very amusing incident arising from this cause occurred at the corner of a certain well-known business street in the City recently. A lady, about entering an omnibus, saw, as she supposed, her husband taking tender leave of another woman at the point in question. Having heard repeated rumours of his gallantries, she determined to settle the matter definitely. With a rather hasty judgment, she rapidly regained the street and approached the lady, who, standing at the corner, was still looking after the gentleman, who had gone into a shop. 'You seem to be very well acquainted with that gentleman,' was her sudden and unexpected salutation. 'Madam!' was the surprised rejoinder, accompanied by a look which clearly denoted her suspicions of the questioner's sanity. 'I say you appear to be acquainted with that gentleman.' 'Well, yes—I think I ought to be.' 'How long have you known him?' 'A number of years. He's my husband.' 'Indeed! He's mine too.' 'What do you mean?' cried the lady, evidently greatly excited. 'Just what I say. He's my husband!' The lady darted into the shop, and the next moment reappeared with the unfortunate Benedict. 'William, this lady says you are her husband!' One glance, however, was sufficient, the lady saw her mistake, and crying with vexation and shame, frankly confessed her fault.—*N. B. Daily Mail.*

A REMONSTRANCE ON IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.

Yang Chang-chun, lieutenant-governor of Chekiang, reports upon the demands made for the supply of luxuries for the Imperial family, and the short time allowed wherein to collect the large sums of money required. The provincial treasurer has represented that enormous quantities of Chekiang pongees and satins are needed for the Imperial marriage. Not to count what has been already forwarded, there is one indent not yet filled up for eight thousand pieces of brocaded silk, and another for forty thousand pieces. The total expenditure for these orders would amount to over tls. 241,200. For the household and guard of the Empress elect there are, moreover, required two thousand silk articles of attire and two hundreds pieces of plain green silk. These represent more than tls. 16,700. Further, eight thousand silk dresses and eight hundred pieces of plain green silk are demanded for the reserve wardrobe of the Imperial body-guard, and five thousand silk dresses and five hundred pieces of plain green silk for the Imperial chair-bearers and escort. The sum total of these latter is about tls. 18,500. All the indents were to be filled up before the end of the fourth month. There is, moreover, on account of the transport expenses of some material for robes, doors, beds, and window-curtains, and five thousand pieces of silk, an outstanding debt of about tls. 29,700. Taking everything into consideration, the levy on the provincial chests for this wedding business does not fall far below tls. 400,000, in which is not included tls. 48,000 claimed for extra wages on account of the pressure put on the workmen. In excess of the allowance made by the Board of Revenue from the provincial *likin*, tls. 350,000 is required to meet the claims, and this has to be raised by land and poll taxes. The total annual revenue of the whole Chekiang province from these sources is at present between tls. 1,400,000 and tls. 1,500,000. Out of this sum there is expended upon the Tartar and Chinese camps and garrisons above tls. 640,000; tls. 300,000 are sent to Peking; for the Kansuh military operations, and the support of Chekiang troops, in whatever part of the empire they may be employed, above tls. 600,000 is set apart, and as a provision against incidental raids upon the provincial chest for robes and other things for Imperial use, tls. 200,000 have to be allowed. The expenditure being thus considerably larger than the income, pecuniary difficulties may be expected to arise. This was reported long ago, and permission was requested to lower the outlay under every head proportionately. Though the income of last year is all expended, it is impossible to squeeze the whole of their year's poll and land tax from the people so early in the twelvemonth. Delay in realising the income is inevitable, and, therefore, allowance must be made for this when blaming the delay in the fulfilment of the Imperial orders for silks and other things. The time assigned is so close, that some plan must be devised, and the best seems to be to appropriate the first hundred thousand taels or so which tumbles into the provincial chest, and apply it to paying the workmen employed, so as to induce them to hurry on. But the question will then be how to replace this sum, for every tael has its destined use. The only feasible way appears to be to cut tls. 10,000 every month from the pay of the troops, and by this means the Imperial needs in the way of clothes will soon be supplied. The memorialist, from his long experience in Chekiang, enforces all that the provincial treasurer has said about the large balance of expenditure over income at the end of every year. Nevertheless, of course, when the Emperor thinks of marrying, all the provincial chests, however much worse than empty, must contribute to the success of the enterprise. The treasurer's recommendation with regard to the pay of the troops is therefore strongly supported.—*Peking Gazette.*

THE SENSATION DRAMA.

An American dramatist has just given a striking example of ingenuity in the art of piling up sensation scenes. Many years ago, in the first days of "Sonnambula," the giving away of the wooden bridge over which Amina has just walked used to cause a thrill of emotion among the audience. Now if Amina were to fall headlong from the bridge, even as Dinorah falls from the precipice into the cataract, no one would very much care and certainly no one would shudder, so common have such incidents become on the stage. When bridges, cataracts, and waterfalls generally had served their time a great dramatic poet had recourse, by way of a change, to railway accidents as a source of "sensation;" and now a highly intellectual American playwright has had the happy idea of combining the bridge and cataract accident with the railway accident, by taking as the scene of his sensational incident a railway bridge. The thing is simple enough when once made known, but is not that the case with all great discoveries? Nor is it considered enough that the train should go—the wrong way—over the bridge with all its freight of passengers. There is one awful detail in the scene. The principal passenger—the passenger most interesting to the audience—carries a baby in his arms!

Mr. MURPHY ROUGHLY HANDLED.

At the Carlisle Circuit Court, on 18th July, before the Lord Chief Baron, Hugh M'Gee, Patrick Doyle, Dennis Doyle, Patrick Murray, James M'Gee, James Belton, and Patrick M'Gee were placed at the bar charged with riotously assembling, with a great number of others, at St. Bee's on the 20th of April last, and also with unlawfully wounding one William Murphy, and inflicting upon him grievous bodily harm. Mr. Campbell Foster and Mr. Herschell conducted Thurlow defended the prisoners.

Upon the prisoners being placed in the dock,

Mr. Charles Russell, on their behalf, made an application for the postponement of the trial till next assizes, founded upon an affidavit of one of the solicitors for the defence. The affidavit stated that on the afternoon of the commission day of these assizes the attorneys for the defence received a letter from the prosecuting attorneys giving them notice that William Murphy would be unable to attend the trial through illness, and that his deposition would be used upon the usual proof of illness; and it alleged the belief of the deponent that the presence of Murphy for the purpose of cross-examination would be necessary for the ends of justice and the interests of the prisoners. The learned counsel also stated his belief that Murphy's presence in the witness-box for these purposes was necessary.

Mr. Campbell Foster submitted that the law had expressly provided for the contingency which had arisen here, and as this application was not made on the part of the prosecution, there was no reason for granting it.

The Lord Chief Baron said that he had carefully read the depositions, and he could not see that the absence of Murphy could have any prejudicial effect upon the interests of the prisoners.

The learned counsel for the prosecution therefore proceeded to open the case. He said that William Murphy had been brought up as a Roman Catholic and a religious school teacher, but was converted to Protestantism, and had become, indeed, more Protestant than most Protestants and a zealot. In endeavouring to propagate the religion which he had adopted and exercise his zeal he thought it, no doubt conscientiously, to be his duty to go about the country delivering lectures on the errors of the Roman Catholic religion, and probably dealt out hard words and comments upon that religion. With these views he came to this county and to Whitehaven—a town which, from the great mineral wealth of the district, drew together a large labouring population, a great part of which was Irish and Roman Catholic, and he there advertised a series of lectures and placarded the town with bills, of one of which the following is a copy:—

"Odd Fellows' Hall, Whitehaven.

"Mr. W. Murphy will (D.V.) unmask Popery and Ritualism at 8 o'clock in the above hall as follows:—

"Wednesday, April 19.—'The Sacraments of the Church of Rome unscriptural.'

"Thursday, April 20.—'Purgatory; the Scapular, and the blessed Virgin Mary coming down from Heaven to release souls out of Purgatory.'

"Friday, April 21.—'The Glories of Mary and the Glories of Jesus.'

"Sunday, April 23.—'Preaching the Gospel at 3 and 6-30.

"Monday, April 24.—'Monks, Nuns, Nunneries, Bachelor Priests, and what they teach.' Several instruments of torture used in English convents will be exhibited at this lecture.

"Admission to the above lectures free. Collections will be made after each lecture and sermon in behalf of the Protestant Missionary work in Birmingham.

"On Tuesday, April 25.—'The Confessional Unmasked,' at 3 o'clock, to women only; and, at 8 o'clock, to men only. Young men under 18 years of age not admitted. Admission to the Confessional lectures, 6d.

At the first lecture, delivered on the 19th of April, Murphy made use of language probably offensive to the Roman Catholic portion of the audience, and they expressed their dissent in the constitutional way of hissing and hooting so strongly that the lecture had to be closed. Upon the following day, the 20th, the disapprovers did not abide by that or any other constitutional modes of meeting Murphy and his arguments. About 7 o'clock a large crowd of people, numbering from 200 to 400, came into Whitehaven from Cleator Moor, some two or three miles off, and proceeded to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where Murphy had advertised to deliver his lecture at 8 o'clock, and Dennis Doyle was heard to say that the first thing that would be seen would be "Murphy coming from yon top window." Murphy had come to the hall a short time previously, and was warned by his secretary of the approach of the crowd. He ran to the stairhead, where he was seized by the crowd who had rushed up the stairs. Dennis Doyle seized him by the hair of the head and pulled a quantity of it out by the roots, and it was subsequently found on the stairs and identified by Murphy as his. Cries were raised of "Fling him over the balusters!" and the crowd did their best to do it; but, although his head was hanging over them, his body was too closely jammed in the crowd around him to be raised over. Some jobbed blows at his head over the shoulders of others, and a number of punctured wounds were afterwards found upon his head, and a large starred wound upon his forehead. He was hustled to the bottom of the stairs, where he fell with others upon him, and was then dragged to the vestibule, knocked down, and kicked upon the head and face when insensible and covered with blood; but he was subsequently rescued by the police. The result was that, in addition to the wounds on the head, he received two broken ribs, from which he suffered great pain. Erysipelas set in over the starred wound, and for four days his life was in danger. The learned counsel detailed the parts which the different prisoners took in the outrage. Both the Doyles, Patrick Murray, and Patrick M'Gee were seen to strike and kick Murphy, and the other three men were among the crowd assembled round Murphy. In conclusion he said he would deprecate in language almost as strong as his learned friends could use the course pursued by Murphy. But he appeared as prosecutor for the Crown, and not for Murphy. The way to deal with him was by reason and not by violence, and the county of Cumberland would not approve the course taken against him upon this occasion, nor would the law endure that crowds should assemble and put a stop to these lectures or to any free discussion by brutal violence more like that of savages than intelligent beings.

Mr. Oliver Pemberton, a surgeon in Birmingham, proved that Murphy had called him in last Saturday, and that he was suffering from an attack of pleurisy which rendered it quite impossible for him to attend this trial. Before leaving the witness-box he asked whether he was free to return to Birmingham, and whether he could be allowed to refer to the subject of honorarium. He said he found that second-class fare and one guinea were all that were allowed him by the Treasury for travelling 200 miles each way and attending the trial, occupying two nights and a day of his time.

His Lordship expressed his clear opinion that a great deal more ought to be allowed the witness.

Murphy's deposition was then read, and it corresponded with the learned counsel's description of the assault. In cross-examination he stated that it was real love for the Roman Catholics, knowing them to be priestridden, and no baser motive which led him to give these lectures; that he had intended to show that nunneries were illegal and sinks of abomination, and to exhibit instruments of torture; that he got these instruments from Mr. George M'Kay, who was then in Winchester Gaol, for exposing Popery; and that they had been bought at the Convent of Assumption in Kensington-square; and that the fourth lecture was upon the "Confessional Unmasked," a thrilling topic with him.

The Secretary of Murphy and a great number of other witnesses were called to prove the history of the riot and assult, and the part which the prisoners took in it. The learned counsel for the prisoners was proceeding to cross-examine the secretary as to the contents of the lecture delivered on the 19th of April, and of the others contained in the programmes and advertised to be delivered, but

His Lordship ruled that these matters could not be inquired into, nor what Murphy had done, or how he had been treated in other towns.

The witness stated that a second placard, stating that a charge of 2d. would be made at the lecture of the 20th, was put out to prevent confusion at the lecture; but it wound up with the words "Protestants come in thousands and hear Popery unmasked."

The cross-examination of the other witnesses was chiefly directed to the identity of the prisoners and the part they took in the disturbance. The police produced a number of large stones found on the stairs leading to the hall, broken sticks, and a poker.

The case was only part heard when the Court adjourned.

A CURIOUS BOOK.

A somewhat remarkable work has, says the *Levant Herald*, just appeared in Constantinople in the form of a photographic reproduction of a very beautiful Koran, copied in the year 1094 of the Hegira, by a celebrated Mussulman penman, Hafiz Osman, from the manuscript of one of the lights of the ecclesiastical lore of Islam, Ali Al Kari. This work is due to the taste and perseverance of M. Fanton, a French barrister, and Kemal-Bey, who intend it as the first of a series of publications for spreading instruction among the Mussulmans. Many difficulties stood in their way. The existing system of photography would not suffice; but after many trials a process was perfected in England by which a perfect reproduction was effected, including the actual colour of the old letters, the paper used being of the precise texture and hue of the original manuscript. The mechanical and artistic part of their difficulties overcome, there still remained the old prohibition against the importation of Korans into Turkey from Europe. But the Grand Vizier and several of the Ministers having interested themselves in the matter, the necessary firman was granted, and the new Korans were passed through the Custom-house. It is proposed to establish premises and apparatus in Stamboul for the preparation of a number of educational works on a similar plan.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

(*Times*, July 20.)

The interesting letter we publish this evening, from our Versailles Correspondent, on the organization of the French Army, induces us to return to the subject. The uppermost thought at this moment in France, with men of all parties, is "Vengeance for Sedan," and the immediate object of the Deputies and General Officers composing the Parliamentary Committee now at work on the Army Re-organization Bill at Versailles is to inquire how they may soonest equip an armed force able to renew the contest with the victorious Germans. For this purpose it is contemplated to raise a Regular Army of from 500,000 to 800,000 men, enlisting it on the Prussian or universal compulsory principle, binding every citizen, with very few exceptions, to service in the ranks for four years, with subsequent incorporation in the Reserve for ten additional years and involving the duty of one month under arms for each year. By such an arrangement and a yearly contingent of 165,000 recruits it is calculated that France, at no very distant period, will have it in her power to bring 1,600,000 combatants into the field. The system, fortunately, can only reach its full maturity at the end of, at least, fourteen years, and it may be hoped that in the interval France, postponing all idea of foreign complications, will turn her attention to the re-arrangement of her domestic affairs. It happens, however, that the Army stands for a great deal in this work of internal organization; for, besides the primary task of defending the country, the Army has also the duty of maintaining order. In almost all modern States the Army must be prepared to act as auxiliary to the police. The latter force is generally competent to deal with the common law-breaker; but in political convulsions, where the law is exposed to the attack, not of individuals, but of whole factions, the public force has often to fall back on the military. It is on these grounds that so much importance is attached to the political as well as to the technical re-organization of the French Army. It is of the utmost moment to know whether the Army should be a mere passive machine obeying orders, or a two-edged weapon, as likely to turn against those orders as to execute them. In France, as all experience shows, Government has often as much to dread as to hope from the Army. The first Revolution began with the defection of Louis [illegible] "whiff of grapeshot" of General Bonaparte. In 1830, 1848, 1871, French history only repeated itself.

The basis of our military institutions is so essentially different from that of the Continental States that we have some difficulty in referring to their causes the phenomena by which their political changes so often surprise and bewilder us. True to our maxims which prescribe a division of labour, we have made the Army a profession, based on voluntary service, which, with proper management, will probably always answer our purposes. A man with us chooses to be a soldier, and we expect him to keep to his calling. He is expected to do as he is bidden, and it is not for him to question the wisdom or even the justice of the orders he receives. He may have opinions on religious, political, social, or moral questions, but as his uniform exonerates him from all responsibility, so it also deprives him of all free agency. It is not for him, but for others, to answer for any wrong he may do in the faithful discharge of his duties. But it is otherwise in a country where the ranks of the Army are filled by conscription. It is the law there, and not the man's own inclination, which makes him a soldier. Consequently the efficiency of the Army, whether for home or foreign purposes, must be proportionate to the hold the law has on the people. Where mutual loyalty establishes a thorough harmony between the Government and its subjects few cases will arise in which recourse may be had to the Army for coercive purposes, and in those few the Army will cheerfully lend its aid. But this will not be the case in countries where the people and their rulers are in a state of constant or frequent antagonism. In these the Army, consisting of men who have either imperfectly renounced their rights as citizens or not renounced them at all, will easily be induced to listen to partisan instincts or suggestions; it will as often side against as with the Government. This organic defect of a Conscript Army was not so glaringly apparent in despotic times, because the soldier, taken, as a general rule, from the plough and sedulously maintained in his native ignorance, was, besides, plied with all those arts which could best develope his *esprit de corps* and attach him to the flag, or to the Sovereign with whom it was identified. But these are no longer the times in which the soldier's home was the barrack. The term of service has ceased to be long enough to estrange the soldier from the people. Education, the Press, and all democratic appliances are at work to tell him that "he was a man and a citizen before he was a soldier," and that "he has duties to his country paramount over all the allegiance he may owe to the Government." This tendency of the Army to think, to judge, to "sympathize and fraternize," increases in proportion as conscription enlarges its operations, admitting into the ranks more intelligent, but, for that very reason, less docile and submissive, elements. Were the contemplated bill to become law, and the French Army to consist of 1,600,000 men, the Army would be simply the nation in arms. The Government could no longer have any other will than that of the Army, or rather of any faction of the Army which happened to have the preponderance. It would be, as in Spain, a Government by *Pronunciamientos.*

But, without dwelling on future contingencies, which it may, perhaps, never be in the power of any Government to realize, there certainly is not much in the present conditions of the French Army, as described by our Correspondent, to re-assure us as to the solidity of that Force which must be looked upon as the basis of public security. The deep obligation which M. Thiers professed to the troops who under his orders achieved the subjugation of the Commune prompts him to flatter, humour, and indulge them to an extent hardly compatible with the restoration of a strong and wholesome discipline. M. Thiers, however, should not forget that his victory over the Commune was less owing to his Army than to his Police—to those Gendarmes and Sergens-de-Ville whose discipline was proof against political seduction. Whatever may be thought of the military organization which has been given to the Gendarmes in France, the Carabinieri in Italy, and the Guardias Civiles in Spain, there is no doubt that they are the only force on which the cause of order may be said to rest in those countries. We question whether with 20,000 gendarmes the Government at Paris would not be far safer than it can be made by the 70,000 or 80,000 soldiers who are deemed a necessary garrison for the capital. "There is little or no drill going on at Paris or Versailles; the men cannot be cured of their gadding, rollicking, insubordinate habits, nor the officers weaned from that lounging *café* life which demoralizes them." We do not know to what extent any goodwill on the part of the Government could "alter the very nature of the French soldier;" for everything is contrived to make the soldier supreme. M. Thiers' Government have deemed it expedient to keep up one of the very worst practices ever laid to the charge of the Imperial Government—that of taking the collective vote of the Army in political elections. What ought to be the Army of the nation becomes thus the Army of a party; the soldier is made to have a choice between a White, a Red, and a Tricolour standard; and in this he only follows the lead of officers like General Faidherbe, who, in a pamphlet in which the defence of the campaign of the Army of the North under his command is used merely as a pretext, volunteers a profession of ultra-Republican faith, declaring that "French democracy has only been vanquished because it has ceased to be pure and dignified, and has thus lost its force of expansion and propaganda among other nations;" and suggesting that "the only Government harmonizing with the real tendencies of the French people is that of the United States." In a country where the national representation shows so much hesitation and perplexity about the choice of the form of government best suited to the present difficult circumstances, it seems strange to hear a military man, whose first duty should be obedience, committing himself to the advocacy of the most advanced principles, and building upon the acceptance of those principles all his hopes for the success of the French arms.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

(*Times.*)

As the Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia was riding along the ranks of the Bavarian troops on the occasion of their triumphal entry into Munich last Sunday, the strange interchange of compliments which passed between him and some of those same troops after a memorable encounter in the late French campaign may have recurred to his memory. The Prince was praising the Bavarians for their gallant and steady behaviour before the enemy, and expressing the pride he felt at having such soldiers under his orders, when one of the men stepped forward, and, addressing the Prince with the characteristic bluntness of his race, replied, "Aye, aye, we have settled the French pretty well this time, and, let me tell you, if we had had your Royal Highness at our head four years ago, no doubt we could equally have beaten those accursed Prussians." This anecdote, which obtained a very extensive circulation at that time, and which has never been contradicted, lays bare the foundation upon which up to this moment the whole fabric of German nationality rests. There is no love lost between Prussians and Bavarians, but a feeling of fellowship and military brotherhood has sprung up between the armies of the two States. The battles they have fought side by side have given them a more exalted idea of each other's prowess than any they had formed in those encounters in which they were arrayed against each other. In most of the quarrels between the North and South of Germany, between her Catholic and Protestant States, Bavaria, always acting upon the strong instincts of her own individuality, was the most determined enemy of whatever State seemed to aim at that German supremacy which she had herself so little chance of attaining. Austria and Prussia by turns found in Bavaria the German dog in the manger—always among the earliest and among the latest fomenters of national discord; always striving to profit by the rivalry of her great neighbours; only too eager to join the standard of the foreign foe by whose agency the very name of the German Monarchy was at length for a time struck off the roll of European States.

There was something gracious as well as politic in the thought which prompted the German Emperor to send his son to represent him at the Munich festivities. The Emperor William has brought the German people into the promised Land, but it can scarcely be for him to see them thoroughly at home in it. Independently of the German blood spilt by German hands on the Main in the summer of 1866, the Southern Germans cannot have forgotten the reactionary crusade carried on against their own patriots by their Northern brethren in 1849, or the Royal Prince who at that crisis waged the most unrelenting war against their national aspirations. The presence of the son of that Prince awakens among the Bavarians no untoward reminiscences. He appears among them as the harbinger of a happy future for Germany. There hardly ever was another instance of an heir to so much greatness in the actual enjoyment of so much popular favour; never was there a leader of armies credited with more humane and benevolent intentions. The Bavarian soldiers now greet in their capital the future Emperor whom already in their own hearty fashion they hailed as their Commander in the field. Under his leadership, as they expressed themselves, they felt confident of conquering even Prussians. Under his government, whenever he may be called to reign, they may hope to forget that stern old Prussian system which has chilled German, and especially South German sympathies, and which to a great extent still presents to their minds national unity as incompatible with local liberty.

Proclaimed in the camp, on foreign soil, and by mere military acclamation, the German Empire is as yet only the soldier's work, and has hitherto only been signalized by warlike pageantries. Like the Hanoverian battalions and the Saxon and Hessian contingents, the Bavarian troops are already thoroughly *Prussianized.* Good soldiers can have no better wish than to march under a leader who can combine all their separate contingents into an Army; and, so far as the country may be represented by soldiers, German unity leaves nothing to desire. In the midst of the "indescribable enthusiasm" with which Munich greeted the victorious standards, hardly any, perhaps, among the excited multitude gave a thought to the grave problem "whether Germany is to be absorbed by Prussia or Prussia to merge into Germany;" or, if the thought occurred, it was dismissed as a question which it was both a proof of wisdom and a matter of necessity to refer to time for a solution. What was doubtless uppermost in every one's mind at Munich last Sunday was that Bavarians and Prussians had been good and trusty comrades, worthy of one another, in the field. The self-congratulation of the Southern people must have been all the more genuine and natural for the remembrance that their common enemy, relying to the last on the emulous feelings supposed to be still latent in Germany, strove to sow mistrust and discord between them. They will not have forgotten the motives with which the alleged inferiority of the Bavarians, in courage, in discipline, in humanity, to their Northern brethren was so sedulously dwelt on, and how the Prussian Commanders were charged, not once or twice only, with a deliberate design to sacrifice the Bavarians in every encounter, leaving them to bear the brunt of the battle, and either coming too late or not coming at all to their rescue, as if their object was rather to be rid of such auxiliaries than to avail themselves of their services.

General Von Der Tann's recent declaration respecting the tragic events at Bazeilles came most opportunely to clear the Bavarians of the imputation of savage and brutal cruelty thrown upon them not only by French, but even by English witnesses, and, indeed, by some of their own countrymen themselves. Upon the testimony of the Maire of Bazeilles we know now the whole truth about that melancholy affair. We had expressed our opinion at the time that, in the present system of warfare, when battles are seldom fought in the open field, but consist of fierce skirmishes around villages converted into temporary fortresses, taken and retaken by storming parties on either side, the defenceless population must suffer cruelly if prevented by any circumstances from abandoning their devoted homes to the fury of the combatants. Bazeilles was, on the 1st of September, destroyed by "a cannonade and murderous street fight," which cost the Bavarians 2,000 combatants. Thirty-nine of the inhabitants of the ill-fated place are reckoned among the killed, wounded, and missing, "among them being two bedridden women, three men, and three children, who were burnt and suffocated." Losses even to that amount are sufficient to render all war execrable; but we are, happily, very far from the horrors with which early reports had convulsed all Europe, to the effect that "out of 2,000 inhabitants only 300 had escaped, and that the women and children had all been burnt"—horrors on which the French, naturally writhing under the sense of irretrievable defeat, have dwelt, and, indeed, still dwell, with a refinement of rancour which bodes no good to their own future tranquillity or to that of the world. It is not, perhaps, too much to hope that General von der Tann's statement, if, as we expect, it remains uncontradicted, and his humane appeal in behalf of the still suffering population of Bazeilles—"as many as 140 or 150 of whom have since the battle expired from illness brought on by extreme want and misery"—may tend to mitigate the ill-will which almost daily collision between the German garrisons and the French towns occupied by them is calculated to foster. There is enough in the real grievances of the vanquished against the conqueror—enough in the very fact that at the close of any war there must necessarily be a conquered and a victorious party—to make us despair of any early reconciliation, without the flame of evil passions being fanned by wild exaggeration or vague charges only too easily met by equally unfounded recrimination.

Mr. ARNOLD ON GOD.

(*Spectator*, July 8.)

Few writers of the day can rival Mr. Arnold's skill in the Socratic art of introducing the deepest questions in an informal and almost incidental way,—of insinuating an original criticism which involves a creed, a philosophy, a principle of literary interpretation, under the pretext of defending Literature against the scorn in which it is held, as an instrument of culture, alike by the aristocratic society, the physical science, and the dogmatic theology of the day. No one would dream that an essay beginning in this easy informal fashion was intended to launch us into the discussion of the very essence of religion, and to propound a view as bold and novel, as it is, we imagine, untenable, of what the writers of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures invariably assumed under the name of 'God.' Yet that is the real drift of Mr. Arnold's beautifully written and delicately dogmatic assault upon dogma in the paper entitled "Literature and Dogma" in the July number of the *Cornhill*. It takes us down to the deepest of spiritual questions, and pours into our ears a continuous stream of solvent and reconstructive criticism, full of fine irony, of persuasive earnestness, of imposing illustration, all in the easiest way, and under the slight disguise of an apology for the special tact and good sense which literary culture teaches, and which aristocratic arrogance, scientific absoluteness, and theological dogmatism uniformly neglect. Any one who wishes to know how to slide in after the fashion of Plato's Socrates, by an apparently familiar criticism on modern tendencies, the exposition of a new, momentous, and subversive doctrine, without giving his readers previous notice of his drift, cannot do better than study some of Mr. Arnold's recent essays, but above all, this last on "Literature and Dogma."

For the real drift of Mr. Arnold's paper is no less than this,—to defend his own recent definition of the scientific substratum of the word 'God' as that "stream of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being,"—a definition on which we commented at the time he first published it in his remarkable essays on St. Paul,—and not only to defend it, but to maintain that it comprehends all that is essential even in the use made of the name of God in the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. The definition itself is startling enough, if only on this account, that 'the stream of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being' is not to be distinctly discriminated from the stream of tendency by which so many things seem displaced, diverted, distorted from the law of their being, on any view except that which gives such a wholeness, such an individuality, such an integrity, such a unity to the former stream of tendency as to warrant the use of a word attributing to it life and knowledge and love. But the definition itself, to those who know what philosophy has formerly done in this way, is ordinary, compared with the critical thesis which follows. Mr. Arnold holds that the Hebrew and Christian teachers never grasped fully what they meant by "God" and "the Eternal" over and above "the enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness." And especially the freedom, life, and love which they attributed to God,—and which they had no better than a poetic right, according to Mr. Arnold, to attribute to him, since all such titles spring out of a tentative and hitherto unverified effort of the anthropomorphic imagination,—were apparently mere metaphors. This, we say, is startling criticism, for never before was it, as far as we know, even so much as suggested that the Hebrew prophets and Christian apostles and evangelists grasped less fully the idea of the care, and mercy, and love by which they were surrounded, than they did the idea of "an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness;" and such assertion from the pen of an accomplished critic like Mr. Arnold, who always endeavours to see things truly, fills us less with surprise than with sheer bewilderment. It is, of course, open to any critic to maintain that the spiritual assumptions of Israel and of the disciples of Christ were made on insufficient data, but to question for a moment the fact that the very centre and root of those spiritual assumptions was the existence of life, thought, judgment, love in that "enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness," to assert that they were even able to apprehend any such "stream of tendency," except as the self-manifestation of a living Being whose thoughts and ways are as much higher than our thoughts and ways, as "the Heavens are higher than the Earth," seems to us one of the mere eccentricities of self-willed criticism, and almost as different from the dry light of Mr. Arnold's usually impartial insight, as Dr. Cumming's readings of the Apocalypse would be from those of De Wette or Schenkel. Still it is a view which Mr. Arnould seems seriously to have embraced, and which he has tasked all the resources of his delicate literary skill to make to a certain extent plausible and natural.

Let us explain how Mr. Arnold gets at his certainly eccentric view. He says—

"When we have once satisfied ourselves both as to the tentative, poetic way in which the Bible personages used language, and also as to their having no pretensions to metaphysics at all, let us, therefore, when there is this question raised as to the scientific account of what they had before their minds, be content with a very unpretending answer. And in this way such a phrase as that which we have formerly used concerning God, and have been much blamed for using,—the phrase, namely 'that, for science, God is simply *the stream of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being*,'—may be allowed, and even prove useful. Certainly it is inadequate; certainly it is a less proper phrase than, for instance, 'Clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his seat.' But then it is, in however humble a degree and with however narrow a reach, a *scientific* definition, which the other is not. The phrase, 'A personal first cause, the moral and intelligent governor of the universe,' has also, when applied to God, the character, no doubt, of a scientific definition; but then it goes far beyond what is admittedly certain and verifiable, which is what we mean by scientific. It attempts far too much; if we want here, as we do want, to have what is admittedly certain and verifiable, we must content ourselves with very little. No one will say that it is admittedly certain and verifiable that there is a personal first cause, the moral and intelligent governor of the universe, whom we may call God if we will. But that all things seem to us to have what we call a law of their being, and to tend to fulfil it, is certain and admitted; though whether we will call this *God* or not is a matter of choice. Suppose, however, we call it *God*, we then give the name of *God* to a certain and admitted reality; this, at least, is an advantage. And the notion does, in fact, enter into the term *God*, in men's common use of it. To please God, to serve God, to obey God's will, does mean to follow a law of things which is found in conscience, and which is an indication, irrespective of our arbitrary wish and fancy, of what we ought to do."

Now we cannot help regarding this passage as containing very much less than Mr. Arnold's usual lucidity of thought. What induces the belief in "an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness?" Can any one even conceive a real separation between the drift of tendency outside ourselves which "makes for Righteousness," and the drift and tendency outside our selves which makes for what is other than Righteousness, except on condition that the former drift of tendency is directed by a living aim and love? The truth is that Mr. Arnold's expression appears to assume that what "makes for Righteousness" has a distinct coherence, unity, and life of its own, and if so, what better name can we give to such coherence, unity, and life, than a name which implies purpose and love? Or if he does not assume this, if he means to leave it an open question whether or not the tendencies external to ourselves which "make for Righteousness" and those which make for Unrighteousness are all inextricably mixed up together, then, those which "make for Righteousness" have no more title to a separate name, and to be the object of distinct emotions, than the resolved elements which analysis substitutes for a single pulling or pushing force have any title to a separate name, or than the various inconsistent manifestations of the same human character have a right to be completely disentangled in our emotions, as if they were not bound together by any concrete tie. Mr. Arnold is simply hiding his own difficulties from himself, like the ostrich hiding its head in the sand, when he attempts to justify our entertaining a distinct class of emotions towards an "enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness," and yet to waive the question whether that power has any life, love, and unity of its own. If that power be isolated only by our own effort of abstraction, if it be nothing but what we discern in thought as contained within the Universal whole around us, as the sculptor discerns in thought the future statue within the block of marble from which it is to be carved, it is sheer self-delusion, almost self-trickery, to speak of it as "making for Righteousness" in any sense that deserves emotion at all. Do we when swimming for our lives feel grateful to the flowing tide because it "makes for land," when we know that at any moment, by a law with which our destiny is in no way connected, it may "make for sea," and carry us to our destruction? Should we think it rational to discriminate in emotion between that part of our daily bread which 'makes for' health and that which 'makes for' disease, and cherish grateful emotions towards the one, emotions of detestation to the other? Unless the "enduring power, not ourselves, that makes for Righteousness," does so from love of righteousness, it is worthy of no emotion at all, and if it does so from love of righteousness, then it is, so far, precisely what we mean by personal.

Mr. Arnold defines religion as 'morality touched with emotion.' That is a question of words, though we believe that, as a question of words, it is a mistake to exclude from Religion what it contains in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of every thousand in which it is employed, namely, the *particular* emotion created by faith in a living and guiding will, and that there is no reason at all for saying, as Mr. Arnold does, that such a maxim as "he that resisteth pleasures crowneth his life," contains more than morality, only because there is a certain vividness of feeling in the expression. He might as well say that this is religion,—it is certainly morality touched with emotion:—

"I said my heart is all too soft,
He who would climb and soar aloft
Must needs keep ever at his side
The tonic of a wholesome pride."

Do we provide a separate name for political insight when touched with emotion? For scientific insight when touched with emotion? If not, why provide one [illegible] touched with emotion, unless that emotion introduces an entirely distinct element, the relation of the moral agent to an invisible love and will which provides the *explanation* of the enhancement of moral feeling into religious feeling? Now, let us take some of Mr. Arnold's illustrations from the Bible, and ask wherein lies the real distinction which he recognizes between the purely moral and the religious sayings:—

"First—'It is *joy* to the just to do judgment.' Then: 'It becometh well the just to be *thankful*.' Finally: 'A *pleasant* thing it is to be thankful.' What can be simpler than this, and at the same time more solid! But again: 'There is nothing *sweeter* than to take heed unto the *commandments of the Eternal*.' 'I will *thank the Eternal* for giving me warning.' 'How *precious* are thy thoughts unto me, *O God!*' Why, these are the very same propositions as the others, only with a power and depth of emotion added! Emotion has been applied to morality. *God* is here really, at bottom, a deeply moved way of saying, *conduct* or *righteousness*. Trust in God is trust in the law of conduct; *delight in the Lord* is, in a deeply moved way of expression, the happiness we all feel to spring from *conduct*."

Is it not obvious to the simplest critical intelligence not pre-occupied with a theory, that one who speaks of "the sweetness of heeding the *commandments* of the Eternal," of "*thanking* the Eternal" for giving him "*warning*," who commemorates the preciousness of the "*thoughts* of God," is speaking of a being who commands, who warns, who thinks, who loves, and that if this assumption were excluded from his mind, all the power and depth of the emotion would go with it? Let us try the most deeply-moved way of substituting "conduct" or "righteousness" for "God" we can, and see if by any artifice, be it what we will, we can exclude the idea of life and love, and yet speak with emotion of the sweetness of the commandments of "an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness," or of thanking "an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness," for giving us warning, or of the preciousness of the thoughts of "an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness?" The effort is simply impossible. Just so far as we slide back the thought and life and love into Mr. Arnold's non-committal phrase, and only so far, can we use without absurdity the emotional language which the Psalmist uses. Sedulously exclude that thought and life and love from your meaning, and you find that you are betrayed into a language of ridiculously paradoxical and unmeaning emotion towards something about as capable of kindling it as that "pure being" of Hegel's, which his system begins by assuring us is "pure nothing." In one word, Mr. Arnold's "enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness," is incapable of generating emotion unless we attribute to it thought and will and love; and if we attribute that to it, there is no pretence for excluding even the idea of personality, whatever modifications in it we may admit to be needful in rising from the finite to the infinite. It is not an emotion in the abstract which turns morality into religion, it is the particular kind of emotion due to the faith we entertain in a being of thought and love and will. If we have no justification for that faith, we have no justification for the emotion, and the emotion will disappear. It is with unaffected wonder that we find Mr. Arnold seriously asserting that that which gives substance and solidity to the Jewish and Christian religious feeling is not the belief in personal justice, pity, and love, but simply the belief in a law of conduct, the origin of which in personal or impersonal sources is a matter of indifference. The Jews, he says, and says truly, were not metaphysicians. No doubt. If they had discovered what personality means ever so much, they would have felt the personality of God no more than they did. But it is precisely because they were not metaphysicians that it never even occurred to them to think of "an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness," as worth any emotion at all, unless there were thought and knowledge and justice and love inherent in that power.

Mr. Arnold says that his own definition of God is less "adequate" than the language of the Psalmist, "Clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his seat;"—*why* less adequate, unless these poetical words, which go beyond science in Mr. Arnold's opinion, go beyond it in the direction of filling up with more truth than error the suggestions and implications of science? Yet if this be so, the suggestions and implications which lead the mind to use personal analogies are truer than those which lead it away from those analogies, and in that case the question which Mr. Arnold is so anxious to reserve is really prejudged already. An impartial critic reading such language as the Bible habitually uses of God has only three alternatives before him,—to declare that that language, being utterly rooted as it is in the faith that God rules freely, justly, piteously, lovingly, is true, or is false, or is grounded on an assumption not yet known to be either true or false. In either of the latter cases it ought to be utterly rejected by science;—if false because it is false,—if premature because it tends to prejudge a most momentous and unsettled question. To assert that this language is the most *adequate* that can be employed, and yet that our decision as to the existence of a free, just, pitying, loving ruler of the universe ought to be suspended, is a paradox quite unworthy of any fine critic. "Thy mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the Heavens: and thy faithfulness unto the clouds. Thy righteousness standeth like the strong mountains: thy judgments are like the great deep. . . How excellent is thy mercy, O God: and the children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. . For with thee is the well of life: and in thy light shall we see light." "Now is my soul troubled, and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour? Yet for this cause came I unto this hour. Father, glorify thy name!" If these are some of the most "adequate" expressions of religious feeling in the Old and New Testament, they are adequate not primarily through the depth of their emotion, but through the adequacy of the Object which is assigned for the emotion so expressed, and without that Object the emotion would be not only impossible, but, if possible, unmanly and unworthy. That Mr. Arnold should justify such emotion without justifying the faith which is its very principle and substance, seems to us to render questionable what Mr. Arnold is concerned to affirm, that the school of literature is a school of lucidity and common-sense. The Bible may have a true meaning, or it may have none as yet ascertained, but if it *has* a true meaning at all, it cannot possibly be going beyond what is "certain and verifiable" in the assumption which runs from its first page to its last,—that God *thinks*, though his thoughts are as much higher than our thoughts as the heavens are higher than the earth, and that God *loves*, though "as far as the east is from the west" so much greater is his love than our own.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs
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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

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